

Woroni



White Tie Affair

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President's Report

Three weeks ago two ANU students, Rachel Small and Alison Collins were killed in a car accident. Both were very involved in the Students' Association devoting much time and energy to it. Rachel was a member of the SRC and chair of the Education Committee and Alison was ACT Co-ordinator of the National Free Education Coalition. Both of them were responsible for the 1987 Counter Course Handbook. Their commitment to the free education campaign inspired us all.

It meant a lot to me in my role to have them as friends and colleagues always prepared to give their strength and support and always willing to do the shit work, whether gestetnering and postering at midnight in winter, catching the night bus to Melbourne conferences, struggling with circus-sized tents outside parliament house, agonizing over non-confrontationist approaches for leaflets

This of course was only a part of their lives but one that meant a lot to me and to those who worked with them. I guess this is a thankyou for all the love and work.

On August 14th the Council of the ANU will be asked to decide on an issue of major importance for not only our university community, but for the Australian higher education system. It is a decision on the direction Australian tertiary education should take and a decision as to the role and definition of education.

The faculty of economics and commerce has put forward a proposal - 'to admit 40 full-fee paying overseas students to the course for the degree of Bachelor of Economics or the degree of Bachelor of Commerce each year from and including 1988. All the students will be full-time students.

It is estimated that allowing for some wastage student load will stabilise at 100 effective full-time student units from the beginning of the third year, that is by the beginning of 1990. The proposed fee is \$18,250 p.a.

As I have already stressed this proposal has wide-reaching ramifications and to help to understand them we must look at the issue in a broader context.

The move to market education to overseas students represents a trend towards privatisation. FAUSA (Federation of Australian University Staff Associations) defines privatisation in higher education as 'tendencies and policies which substantially increase reliance of universities and CAE's on private sources of funding, either through tuition fees charged to individual students and or, through comparable investment in the institutions

Like FAUSA the SA regards the present trend of privatisation, as potentially very damaging to the future of our post-secondary system.

There are a few fundamental questions we can ask -

- Is education simply another commodity whose distribution, content, etc. should be ruled by 'market forces'?

- should access to education be determined by capacity to pay?

My answer to both these questions is no!

The first question relates to the definition and role of education. Education plays a far more vital role than simply being a commodity that benefits the individual solely. It benefits the entire community and has an important role as part of social policy. Education

is more than just a job ticket - yet privatisation can only encourage this attitude.

The second question is one of equity of access. Education policy can help to redress various forms of social inequality. The possibility of people participating in shaping the direction and future of our world is becoming increasingly dependent upon their education. Why, if we believe in principles of equity for Australian students can we differentiate with overseas students? The introduction of full fee paying overseas students is just paving the way for the introduction of Australian tuition fees and threatens the future of the subsidised overseas student program.

So the establishment of a market sector in the Australian higher education system will have a number of serious consequences -

1) The future of overseas student program - full-fee schemes will marginalise to a greater extent the subsidised overseas student program. The expansion of the market sector and the consequent marginalisation of the subsidised program will work to radically alter the social composition of overseas students. (e.g. Goldring report) reducing the participation of disadvantaged students, especially women.

A dominant overseas market sector in Australian higher education would lead to the end of higher education as an integral part of Australian foreign aid program.

2) The distortion of Australian Higher Education System - the social importance and function of higher education will be compromised by commercial considerations.

The market operates to produce educational and social outcomes that reward 'consumers' and 'suppliers' with the greatest market power. That is, the market is likely to generate distinctly unequal and unplanned outcomes.

The achievement of publicly determined policy objectives is likely to be incidental to, or even in spite of the market's operation. The distribution and allocation of income generated within inst-

itutions could lead to the unbalanced and distorted growth of some disciplines and courses at the expense of others.

If the income is to remain within the department, school or faculty it is possible to foresee a lop-sided development as the growth of particular disciplines is decided on the basis of market demands. Those that eschew marketing or those that market unsuccessfully will be disadvantaged by this process.

A hierarchy becomes established or exaggerated. Certain areas, successful in attracting students and resources will dominate universities, will have more pull not only with university governments but the government itself. This will undoubtedly lead to vocational courses taking a stronger position, further increasing the emphasis on a degree being merely a job ticket rather than a source of general education. Where would this leave English? Asian Studies? or even Philosophy?

The planned provision of educational facilities on the basis of social objectives or in response to demographic changes will be replaced by the allocation of resources by market criteria.

The introduction of maxims of the so-called free market into the provision of higher education will inevitably diminish the capacity of policy-makers within both government and higher education to make decisions on either social or educational grounds.

As the acting secretary of the AUCC July '85 (Mr Terry Earle) pointed out:

"These are very commercial ventures and universities will have to make commercial decisions - often educational decisions and commercial decisions don't match."

3) The reintroduction of Tuition fees in Australia - Introducing full-fee paying overseas students increases the already strong pressures for the reintroduction of tuition fees and the provision of full-fee courses for Australian students. It creates a precedent. With high current domestic demand and continuing shortage of tertiary places this would increase pressures for either partial or unlimited deregulation of the domestic system.

SULLIVANS CREEK THEATRE CO

A theatre company is presently being formed under the tentative title the "Sullivans Creek Theatre Company". It is hoped that the company will not be restricted to either the staff or the students but be a mixture of both. A date has been booked at the Arts Centre for our first production, it is in early October, a suitable time for those with exams.

Those of us already involved are in the process of selecting a suitable play for the production and we are interested in hearing from other people who may wish to join us. Actors, directors, producers, musicians, lighting technicians, technical and property assistants, make-up artists, costume designers and anybody, who although they may lack experience, is willing to give it a go, should contact either Louise Booth on 494011 (w) or 498826 (h) or Serena Wilson on 884126 (h).

We can promise you lots of exciting times, a chance to be onstage, the opportunity to meet lots of new and exciting people and possibly a substantial weight loss. **COME AND JOIN US!**

NOTICE

SICK OF THE MUDSLINGING, ACCUSATIONS, PETTY CONDUCT AND HARASSMENT THAT GOES ON IN STUDENT ELECTIONS?

Well, last year after the elections a committee was set up to investigate the conduct in the elections and to see how it could be prevented this year. The committee has drawn up a discussion paper outlining what it sees are the options, issues and problems.

The discussion paper is available from Lorna in the S.A. Office and we would

like to hear your organisation's response to the issues raised therein. Could this response be submitted back to the S.A. Office addressed to me, by the end of second term holidays (8th September

Robert Beech-Jones
Chair

PLEASE NOTE: This relates to the S.A. Elections ONLY, not the Union Board.

**Editors: Gerard Wheeler
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**Credits: Kean Wong,
Helen Jenkins, Jackie Foster**

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Special thanks to Labor Coalition and the photocopiers at Parliament House for the latest dirt sheet.



4) Academic standards — The introduction of full-fee courses or places depend for their existence and survival on attracting paying "consumers" will create pressures for a reduction in entry and exit standards. The market creates administrative and decision making pressures unknown otherwise.

It is possible that market pressures may induce the lowering of entry and exit standards for overseas students. Pressures may be exerted to maintain pass rates. Indeed the very control of curriculum is at risk when the primary concern becomes commercial rather than academic.

5. Industrial Relations — The overseas marketing of Australian higher education services would have a substantial impact on both academic and administrative areas of employment.

It could precipitate the lowering of academic and administrative industrial terms and conditions of employment and create sources of industrial conflict, there is an almost inevitable increase in contract appointments.

6. Academic freedom — both for staff and students, could be at risk where marketing is involved. Pressures from client groups could inhibit both the research activities of academics and also the curriculum of the course itself to remove critical and political content for example, though I do not perceive this as being much of a problem for the economics faculty.

So far the argument has not been specific but on the principles involved. This is because we must recognize that this is an important choice that we all should make and that it is a choice based on principles. I can imagine proponents of the proposal thinking — 'but all the problems listed will not occur with the introduction of just this one proposal'. My reply is one we are all familiar with by now — it is the thin end of the wedge. The university has admitted that the approval of this proposal will pave the way for any other faculty to introduce full-fee paying overseas students. It will mean our university condoning the trend towards privatisation.

So then we face the 'pragmatists' attitude — 'but it's inevitable, the government is encouraging us'.

A reading of the government guidelines for the marketing of courses to overseas students reveals two striking features:

(1) The motivation for the policy which the government is pursuing has nothing to do with any sort of education objectives. The primary motivation is of an economic nature. This is hardly surprising given the fact that the guidelines were released by the Minister for Trade. Should we be surprised if the policy proves to be potentially damaging from an educational point of view?

(2) Secondly, the detailed guidelines, in so far as they refer to educational considerations are purely negative. They are no more than safeguards. The use of the term safeguard is indicative of the fact that the government is well aware of the incompatibility of its policy marketing courses with education objectives.

This move is not inevitable or a fait accompli. We do have a choice, and we are being asked to make it now. Through initiating or encouraging a dependency on private sources of funds we would provide the rationale for the diminution of government funding to the tertiary education sector. It increases the compulsory reliance of the tertiary sector upon private funding.

The overseas marketing of Australian higher education services legitimises and institutionalises the view that education is a commodity like any other and enshrines it as policy.

It diminishes the view that education is a basic right, that it has an important role as part of social policy and that it has a value to the wider community over and above its private benefits.

The short-term benefits both in terms of increasing export income and in bringing in additional funds to the tertiary sector are far outweighed by the costs.

Our university is about to make a major and irreversible step. We must have our say!

P.S. I have not addressed specific problems associated with the proposal though these must also be challenged. If people do wish to read further on this subject, to find out more, to get involved or just to discuss it with me — please feel free to call in to the S.A. Offices.

And an important P.P.S.

A big thankyou to all the Bush-week directors, for all their bloody hard work.

Kate Andrews

SRC By-Election

In accordance with the Constitution of the ANU Students' Association (section 27) I hereby declare nominations open for a by-election.

Positions vacant:

- 2 Science Reps
- 1 Part-time Rep
- 1 Arts Rep.

Nominations must be signed and seconded. Faculty reps must be seconded by a student within the Faculty; Part-time Rep must be seconded by a Part-time student.

Nominations close Friday 7 August. 4pm to Peta Watt, S.A. Office
Polling opens Tuesday 11th at 10am and closes Thursday 13th at 1pm.

Polling Times:

Tuesday 11th
10am to 12 noon — Science Faculty
12 noon to 1 pm — Refectory

Wednesday 12th
10am to 12 noon — Arts Faculty
12 noon - 1pm — Refectory

Thursday 13th
11am - 1pm — Refectory.

Signed: Anthony Whiting
Returning Officer

**DON'T GET ANGRY
GET EVEN!**

this Tuesday...
Penelope Hanley reviews *Tenue de Soiree, Miss Mary, et al*



LISTEN
TO
YOUR
**students
association**

**SHOW on RADIO 2XX
TUESDAYS 6 PM**

tuna in
turn on
drop....

Support AFGHAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS



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PEOPLE OF
AFGHANISTAN
IN THEIR FIGHT
FOR FREEDOM AGAINST SOVIET
OCCUPATION.**

All funds collected will be donated to pro-western Afghan resistance groups selected by the SOF staff. These funds will be used solely for the purchase of arms, ammunition and medical supplies as specified by the groups receiving assistance. No funds collected will be expended for salaries or administration.

Donations are NOT tax deductible.
Send your donation to:
**Afghan Freedom Fighters' Fund
Box 693
Boulder, CO 80306**

Happy Coincidence?

Dear Eds.,

Is there any coincidence between the rad fem grafitti scrawled on our walls in the last month and the national Left Alliance meeting being held in Canberra. Are our local rad fems trying to prove their radicalism to their sisters or are they just trying to atone for their failure at getting only 20 people to the anti-fees demo at Parliament House?

Yours in the struggle for Liberation
Dave Wawn
Treasurer,
ANU Liberal Club

Union Shares Skyrocket

Dear Eds.,

I hope Bob Wheeldon's golf playing is better than Peter Phelps' investment skills. Since they resigned from the Board life has been quite dull, the Union is making a fat healthy profit and paying dividends on students' General Services Fee. The shares have skyrocketed and the Board has been approached by the Captains of Australian industry regarding the possibility of take-overs or mergers. In the long-run the Board is looking at a spaceport and lunar resort development - our cash flow is THAT healthy. A drover's dog could manage this Union.

Yours in Predilection with
Matters Financial
Xavier

What's the Fuss?

Dear Eds.,

What is all the hoo-ha about the Union General Meeting?!

I was one of the students who did attend the meeting, and I certain have no complaints about this alleged "lack of notice".

I first saw the notices (on bright, orange paper) as I left the bar at around 6.50. That gave me plenty of time to get back to college (where there were also notices) and then to Bruce where the meeting was held.

Not only was there plenty of notice but Bob Wheeldon allowed about ten minutes after quorum was reached before the meeting began in case anyone was late.

So what's all the fuss about?

Yours,
Shane Murray

Dear Eds.,

I overheard Tony Senti (secretary to the Union Board) say: "There appeared to be some irregularities with that meeting."

What meeting did he mean?

Ick Hempton

Intellectual Humour

Dear Eds.,

When we read that the latest (13-20 July) edition of WORONI was dedicated to Lt.-Col. Oliver North, steam began to come out of our ears. But we read on; when we came to David Wawn's article, "Is Peter Garrett right?", explaining the advantages of American-style democracy and the need to defend it against the evils of dictatorship, we finally understood.

Of course. Oliver North has worked tirelessly to undermine democracy. In order to encompass the violent overthrow of the democratically elected government of Nicaragua, and replace it by the sort of dictatorship that preceded it, he secretly flouted the will of the democratically elected US Congress, which had explicitly forbidden just such activity.

It is clear at last, then, that your "dedication" is actually a marvellous spoof. Congratulations, editors; we are delighted to see that, after all, WORONI's longstanding tradition of intellectual humour is being maintained.

Yours sincerely,
Colin & Phyll Groves

Couldn't Care Less!

Dear Eds.,

It looks like all the campus political hot-heads are at it again.

"The Union smashes democracy"; "We are fucking angry!" etc., etc., etc.

Have our our student polties got nothing more to argue about than where to hold meetings?

I for one saw heaps of little orange notices about the union regarding the change of venue but like most students I couldn't have cared less!

Sincerely,
J. Bennett

As you are by now doubt aware, there is to be a scavenger hunt in this year's Bushweek. Both the ANU Students' Association and the Interhall Social Committee have absolutely nothing to do with the organisation of the Scavenger Hunt, and will accept no responsibility for any theft or damage caused in relation to it. The responsibility for this will, due to the anonymity of the organisers, fall on the individual student or students involved.

Below are the letters sent by the organisers to the Bushweek Directors and the Interhall Social Committee.

Dear Bushweek Directors,

We are sure you are aware that there is a Scavenger Hunt being organised this year during Bushweek and as you have already seen our first letter concerning this years hunt we feel we can proceed with the organisation.

As the SA has no involvement in this year's hunt we feel that you and your fellow officers of the SA are safe from any consequences of the hunt. We would however appreciate it if you could judge the event and announce the winning college on Friday morning.

There will only be a local list as we feel that an interstate list would be too risky. The list will be distributed at 6.00pm on Thursday as arranged with the interhall committee.

The prize will be a keg for the winning college as well as a keg for the Stunt of the Year.

We would appreciate it if you could publicise the event to the best of your ability without, of course, becoming officially involved.

We feel that the event will only be a complete success if there is a large crowd present at the Union Court on Bush Friday morning for the judging.

Yours sincerely,
Scavenger Hunt Organisers

Scavenger Hunt Organisers
Somewhere in Canberra
27th May 1987

Dear Kristina,

I am contacting you in your capacity as president of the Interhall Committee. As you are no doubt aware there has been a tradition at this university up until last year of a scavenger hunt being held in Bush Week.

However last year it was not held due to the cost of damage caused during the previous year's hunt. This it seems to us to be a tragedy and what's more an avoidable one.

The problems that occurred in the year in question were caused by two factors:

1. that the Students' Association drew up and condoned the list as being "official", this then meant that any damage caused became the responsibility of the Association. A situation the Association was understandably not happy with.

2. that the list contained a number of items that were quite obviously going to cause damage when taken. Prime examples being the golfball from Narrabundah Golf Course and the carpet tiles from Copeland Lecture Theatre. By taking a sensible approach to the drawing up of the list these damaging items would not be included, and hence no damage caused.

This then brings us to the point of this communication. We feel that we can draw up a list for a scavenger hunt for this year, the list would contain no items likely to cause damage of the type mentioned previously.

Further to this we suggest that the somewhat mysterious tone of this letter be maintained and that our identities remain unknown; I am sure you will understand that this is necessary so that no blame will be placed on anybody that takes anything mentioned in the list.

The scavenger hunt was one of the highlights of the year and many older students [and also many newer ones] lament that this occasion is held no more.

At this stage you are probably wondering why I am telling you this, the answer is simple: if we are to remain anonymous, someone must inform the colleges that a scavenger hunt will be organised and also to collect money and distribute the lists. The Inter-hall Committee is the easiest way to do this and you as the president seemed to be the most obvious person. We are not suggesting that the Interhall Committee become the official organisers or that you would be responsible for anything occurring on the night, that responsibility falls ultimately on us [which is why we remain anonymous]. We simply require a body of people through which we can organise to give the hunt some amount of credibility to the obvious sceptics that will appear at first, and to distribute the list at the time.

We do not take the responsibility of drawing up the list lightly but we realise that a sensible list will remove the chance of a repeat of previous years damage. Any damage caused on the night by students becoming reckless or stealing things not on the list will become the responsibility of that student, just as on any other day of the year and we intend to make this very clear to all students participating. We feel the removal of a recognisable body as the "organisers" will thwart any money grabbing attempts by organisations who feel they have been affected (e.g. the BLF in the scavenger hunt of 1985).

I hope you have appreciated the point of this letter and will consider the matter sensibly. To contact us concerning details of the organisation of the hunt...

I therefore hope to hear from you soon and that we will communicate again about the resurrection of one of the major social events of the ANU year.



Vice-Chancellor Endorses Private Unis

The Vice-Chancellor of Monash University, Professor Mal Logan has welcomed the concept of privately funded universities.

He said that private universities should be supported chiefly because of their success overseas and he stressed that institutions needed to have close links and funding from the private sector.

"Universities should not be driven by links to the private sector, but the present situation makes it imperative for us to work with the private sector.

"Where else are we to find the money?

"I think what has to be watched in the establishment of the Bond University is academic freedom and to that end, there should be a form of tenure to safeguard the right of an academic to pursue independent research and to speak his or her mind."

Professor Logan said that he approved of the high salaries being offered by Bond and hoped these might flow on to government funded universities and colleges.

The Monash vice-chancellor also said universities needed bigger campuses to provide wider services. He said there was a strong case to increase the size of existing universities as tertiary education demand rose.

"It is far more economical than starting from scratch," he said.

"There is also scope for growth in the larger universities which have the professional schools."

The newly appointed chancellor of Deakin University, Mr Jim Leslie said his appointment should encourage closer links between business and the academic world.

Mr Leslie, also Qantas chairman, said his own experience at Harvard University convinced him that academic and business life were compatible.

Environment Centre Gets the Chop

The Centre for Environmental Studies at the University of Tasmania faces the axe after a recent meeting of the university's Professorial Board. The Board voted to endorse a recommendation that the centre be abolished, and environmental studies be amalgamated with geography in a new Department of Geography and Environment.

The centre was established in 1974

Free Speech Stifled on U.S. Campuses

Australian universities are not the only campuses on which free speech is taking a battering. There are several documented cases of efforts made to silence speakers on college campuses in the United States.

At UC San Diego, campus preacher Jed Smock, who simply held a banner supporting President Botha's reforms in South Africa, was tackled, kicked and beaten up by pro-disinvestment students.

In Boston, an anti-AIDS activist was silenced. Demonstrators disrupted his speech by throwing eggs and unplugging his audio equipment.

Contra leader, Arturo Cruz tried to speak at UC San Diego, but was drowned out by student radicals who chanted slogans and pounded drums.

US Education Secretary, William Bennett had his invitation to the University of the Pacific revoked after a minority of students protested. Bennett's crime: he supported educational budget restraints.

Michael Walter, from the Council for Inter-American Security and Jorge Rosales, speaking on behalf of the Contras, were hustled out of a hall at Harvard as disrupters stormed the podium shouting: "Death, death, death to fascists."

At Berkeley, campus hooligans stormed a showing of the anti-abortion film "The Silent Scream", disrupting the meeting and attempting to destroy the tape.

in response to growing concern about environmental problems. It has concentrated on particular areas of research, notably in the area of energy and fuel-wood use.

Now that the centre is to be closed staff argue that the range and calibre of students will fall away.

The finance committee of the university has allocated \$500,000 to relocate students now studying at the centre.

New Vice-Chancellor Appointed

The ANU's new Vice-Chancellor will be Professor Lawrence Nichol, who is presently the Vice Chancellor of the University of New England.

Professor Nichol will be eighth vice-chancellor of the university and will succeed Professor Peter Karmel who will retire at the end of this year.

The Pro-Chancellor, Sir Gordon Jackson announced Professor Nichol's acceptance of the appointment after a recent meeting of the University Council.

Professor Nichol, 52, who is married with three sons becomes the ANU's first scientist in 20 years to be appointed vice-chancellor. He was formerly a

professor of physical biochemistry at the John Curtin School of Medical Research before he took up his current position in Armidale. He was also chairman of the Institute of Advanced Studies and served on the ANU Council, its finance and development committees and Board of the Faculties.

Professor Nichol was born and educated in Adelaide and holds a Doctor of Science degree from the University of Adelaide. He did post-doctoral work at Clarke University in Massachusetts and spent five years at the Department of Biochemistry at the University of Melbourne.

AUSTUDY Victory for NT Students

The Federal Government faces a payout of tens of thousands of dollars to students attending the University College of the Northern Territory.

The NT Government took action against the Commonwealth in March after the Federal Department of Education refused to recognise the college for funding purposes and denied its students Austudy grants. Under an arrangement with the University of Queensland, students at the Darwin college are taking courses that will lead to degrees granted by Queensland University. The NT argued that because a student, Mr Odyseus Gipalis, was enrolled in a bachelor of arts course offered by the University of Queensland he was eligible for an Austudy allowance.

Finding in the Territory's favour, Mr Justice Beaumont ruled that Mr Gipalis was a student undertaking a University of Queensland course. He said "absurd and irrational" consequences would follow if the Federal Department of Education submission was upheld.

Senator Ryan said the Federal Government would consider its position in the light of the court's decision.

The University college opened this year and has 235 students enrolled, almost double the number expected.

Union Fees Slashed at UWA

The compulsorily levied Guild fees at the University of Western Australia are set to drop for the first time in the Guild's 75-year history.

The UWA Guild has long been regarded to be one of the most efficiently run student organizations in the country. A new conservative administration has slashed \$42,000 from administration and gained over \$40,000 from revised investments allowing it to cut the Guild fee by \$10 from \$101 to \$91 in 1988.

Guild president Julie Quinlivan, a medical student who took over the administration last year, said: "The people who have been running the Guild in previous years have been putting fees up and are against it. But I think in general the students will agree."

"Because the cut in the Guild fee required only \$75,000 and we've got \$80,000, we are putting an extra \$10,000 into on-campus events for students, debates, speakers, films, bands and shows," she said.

Julie told WORONI that other presidents of student organizations should consider their administrations in an attempt to cut wastage from areas such as stationery, cleaning and typesetting.

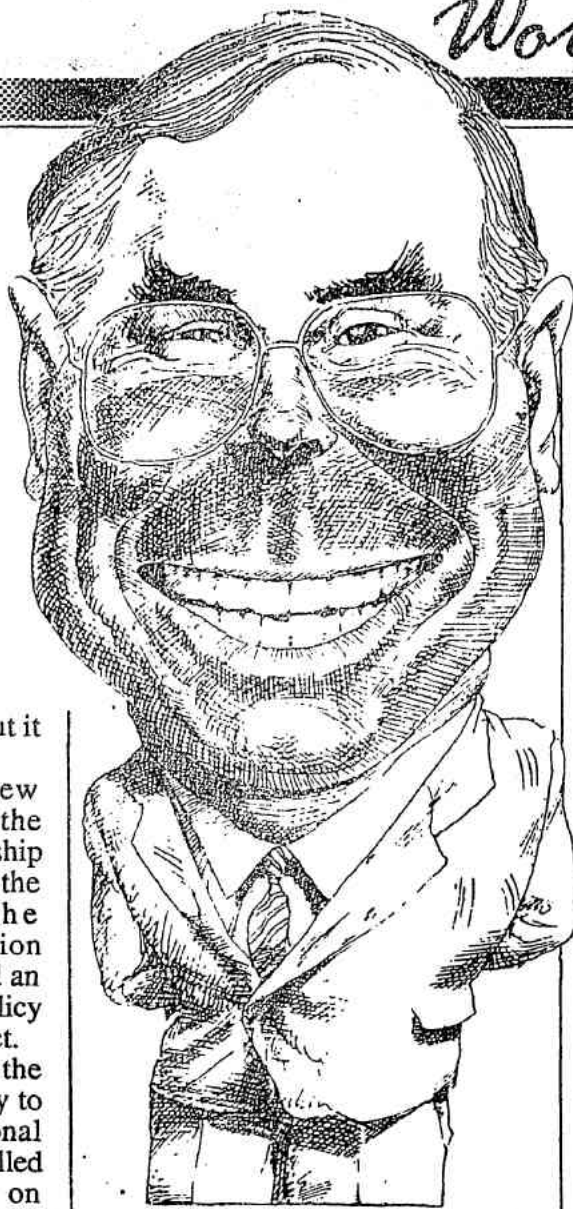
She believed that where unions run inefficiently like at the ANU voluntary payment of general services fee should be instituted.

Gerard Wheeler.

LAW BALL
DELIGHTS



PARTY GAMES



"I had the numbers right, but it was the wrong game".

These words of Andrew Peacock best describe the outcome of the Liberal leadership contest held on July 17. For the Liberal Party, the Howard-Peacock combination represents a call for unity and an affirmation that the current policy direction of the party is correct.

For the media, however, the ballot was another opportunity to seize upon apparent factional division. And the Gallery revelled in it. The media "pack" was on the loose as they knew that, whatever the outcome of the ballot, there would be some good copy for the next day's news stands.

For strangers to Parliament House, the media put on an extraordinary performance. Liberal Party members and senators met at 10.30am and as Parliamentary Security ushered the media away from the Party Room the journalists were forced to gather in King's Hall to await an announcement. They looked uncomfortable as they mingled in the public area, being gorked at by a party of schoolchildren and a family from Wagga. The print journalists felt most ill at ease as nobody could recognise their faces from any six o'clock television bulletin. Their egos had taken a terrible battering.

At precisely 11.00am, Mr Ewen Cameron, the Liberal Party Whip emerged with an announcement that John Howard had retained the Leadership by a margin of 41 votes to 28. The media jostled so they could thrust microphones into this man's face. Even Laurie Oakes seemed animated as he rucked his way through to get an inside position. All appeared, for some reason, to be surprised that Howard had defeated Peacock so convincingly. They were barracking for division which meant barracking for Andrew Peacock.

Everyone was aware that the ballot for the Deputy Leadership would take much longer. To relieve the tension of some and the boredom of others a Chaney staffer emerged with the news that his boss had beaten his nearest rival 68 to 1. This brought smiles to some and disbelief to all.

It wasn't until 12.20 that rumours emerged that Peacock was the victor. "F.k" spewed one journalist, not because he was a Chaney supporter, but because he had just lost a \$2 bet on the outcome.

Within minutes, Mr Cameron emerged with the result of the final ballot: Peacock 36; Chaney 24; MacKellar 6 and Moore 3. As predicted, it had been a Melbourne Cup field with Messrs Spender, Connolly, Shack, Wilson, Brown, Edwards and Tuckey being eliminated on earlier ballots.

Liberal Senators subsequently met and elected Senator Chaney as their leader in the Senate over Senator MacGibbon by 17 votes to 9. Senator Lewis defeated Senators Durack, Newman, Short and Peter Baume for the deputy leadership.

By 2.30pm, Senate Committee Rooms 1 and 2 were in readiness for the press conference announced by Mr Howard. With time, the journalists became restless as they awaited the entry of the new leadership group.

"Let's get this out of the road", whined Peter Bowers of *The Sydney Morning Herald*, "I've

got some skiing to do". At this announcement the room burst into laughter, not so much from Bowers' witty quip, but from the more amusing thought of the Gallery's most colourful member gracefully descending Perisher's pistes.

For many journalists, this whole leadership election was yet another irksome affair. Paul Lyneham sat palm on cheek, haunched over the desk in front of him. Kerry O'Brien, lounging next to him, couldn't hold back a yawn. Directly opposite, Richard Carleton was slumped in his chair, bemused by the number of onlookers.

And they had every reason to be bored. They had seen this melodrama with the same actors in March 1983, in September 1985 and now in July 1987. The result of any Howard-Peacock ballot had become clear on election night. Peacock had lost supporters in Michael Hodgman, Reg Withers, Don Jessop, Paul Everingham and others due to defeat or retirement, while Howard had given the most tenacious performance of his career. The re-election of John Howard as Liberal Leader was simply a formality.

The new leadership team were almost ten minutes late as the new Deputy and his wife had just enjoyed a lengthy lunch with Mr and Mrs Howard. Finally they arrived and the photographers went into action.

For the leaders, the theme was unity. Howard, Peacock and Chaney each spoke of their desire to work as a team, united in their goal to defeat the Government. John Howard best summed up the feelings of the group when he said: "all of us have learnt one very salutary lesson ... and that is that disunity within any party ... is death."

It then became the turn of the media to extract some equivocal statement from Andrew Peacock leaving open the possibility of a leadership challenge before the next election. In this quest, the Gallery failed dismally.

"John has my firm undertaking that he'll have total and full support from me as Deputy Leader", assured Peacock.

"I wouldn't wish the Good Lord to remove him over the next seven or eight years, but, perhaps after ten years time, if he decides to go another way, I might think about it then. Certainly in the foreseeable future, which is well beyond this parliamentary term ... my pledge of total support was given to him..."

"It has been reiterated in the party room and it is reiterated here," he continued.

For most, those comments would have quashed any doubt concerning a future challenge. That is, of course, except for the media.

Paul Kelly of *The Australian* was quick to retaliate. "But you have not abandoned your ambition," he impressed upon the new Deputy Leader. His was not so much a question, but as far as Kelly was concerned, a statement of fact.

"Well, I haven't. Maybe a decade or so hence", responded Peacock. "It may take another 20 years mighten it. But the important point is John Howard has to know that he can go to the next election and maybe beyond with the full support of his Parliamentary team."

Still the media was not convinced. Laurie Oakes put the question another way: "Mr Peacock, do you see it as your job as Deputy to protect Mr Howard from being knifed in the back?"

"Yes", was Peacock's curt reply.

The problem with the media is that they simply can't take 'yes' for an answer.

Gerard Wheeler



ANU Debating Society

The ANU Debating Society was reformed in 1986, after a hiatus of four years, to provide a structure for developing communication and argument skills and promote rational and articulate debate on controversial and significant issues.

The Society has already involved itself in a range of competitions – the ACT Debating Society's A-Trophy, the Hume Trophy Challenge with Melbourne University and, more recently, is attending a competition between Monash, Melbourne, New South Wales universities and the ANU.

The ANU Debating Society also presented a demonstration debate at the opening sessions of the University's Information Day during the first week of semester break. The topic was "That it is not a

good thing to come to university". With a captive audience of more than 1500 both teams kept the laughs coming thick and fast and also managed a few survival tips . . . never hold a party in your own room in college.

Many thanks to the two teams: Natisha Cica and Marcus Pesman affirming; Damien O'Donovan, Richard Douglas negating and the University Admissions Office for inviting us to attend. A special apology to Elizabeth O'Donnell for forgetting to mention A.M.

Currently, the society is organizing a series of lunchtime debates and seminars for new debaters and adjudicators. If you're interested in knowing more about the society, then you can get on our mailing list by ringing the Students' Association Office.



AUSTRALASIAN INTERVARSITY DEBATING CHAMPIONSHIPS

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY
WELLINGTON 1987

TEAM:

1st and Reply	Richard Douglas
2nd	Marcus Pesman
3rd	Damien O'Donovan
Manager	Hernan Pintos-Lopez
Adjudicator	Simon Banks

In the second week of first term holidays, while most sane ANU students were frolicking at the coast, the ANU Debating Team, after weeks of practice and preparation, boarded a Qantas jumbo and left for Wellington, New Zealand. We arrived at Weir House, the accommodation at Victoria University, with hope in our hearts and hands clutching our potent duty-free acquisitions. After sampling the culinary delights of the local MacDonalds, judged by Damien, the expert in this field, to be below that of Australian standards, we had an early night, the first and last of the competition.

On the following morning, Monday, we worked on the first of the prepared topics in our group of six. Twenty-four teams from Australia, New Zealand and Singapore had been divided into four pools and each pool of six debated in a round-robin for the first round. That afternoon we debated against Waikato University on the topic "That positive discrimination promotes equality". ANU were affirmed and the adjudicator was convinced by our heartfelt feminism to the tune of 18 points: in a debate where we accused them of being racist and sexist and they said we were only "white middle-class bourgeois males so what could they know?" An interesting but unsuccessful negative.

The next day we defeated Queensland in the morning in another debate that never rose to any great heights on the topic "That defence of the Pacific should be pacific" however the hours of preparation done at obscene times in the past week and the previous evening left ANU with a sixteen point advantage. That evening the team went to the official opening of the competition at the Australian High Commission.

The following morning we had a slightly closer victory over New South Wales on the topic "That it is better in the middle" where we affirmed the enormous value of radical wimpiness, a case which led to lines such as "Mozart was an asshole!" and the New South Wales captain and an anonymous ANU second speaker passing notes to each other about how bad their hangovers were.

That afternoon we were defeated by one point by the home side and competition favourites Victoria University on the topic "That video saps our culture". It was an excellent debate that could have gone either way, but unfortunately didn't go ours.

Thursday was a bad day. We debated against Singapore to decide who would progress to the quarter finals. It was impromptu with a choice of three topics. Both teams voted for "That those who think should govern those who toil", with ANU negating. *ANU surprisingly rejected "That you shouldn't hold a candle if you don't know where it's been". We ran a "joys of democracy" case and were without doubt at our best of the competition. We had no doubt that we had won, right up until the adjudicator awarded it against us, but debating is like that and you have to live with it. The loss was made worse by the amount of work that had been done before and during the competition and it was a bad way to be eliminated. However it wasn't all wasted effort; Richard was selected in the combined Australia/Singapore team for the debate against

combined New Zealand universities, a good result for the whole team and a just recognition of some very fine speeches.

That evening, in the spirit of vegetarian debating, a pig (called Ron, a New Zealand joke?) was slaughtered and roasted and the local beer was sampled. The ANU team, now eliminated in either 9th or 10th place was for the first time able to spend an evening not preparing for the next day which, despite the reason for the free time, was much appreciated by the exhausted, and possibly suicidal team.

The formal presentation dinner was a major success as were the various acts put on by the universities. One ACT act is either too tasteless or funny, depending on your interpretation to be repeated here, while the other was an awards ceremony conducted by Hernan and Simon that went down well, the high point being the "John Rambo award for international diplomacy" being handed to Damien in memory of an incident involving large amounts of alcohol, a party and one American warden – always an explosive combination. To prove debating isn't all class some of the veterans of previous IVs performed the "Dance of the Flaming Flamingos" which appeared to substantially consist of grown men naked from the waist down inserting a rolled up newspaper where Rupert Murdoch could never imagine and then setting fire to it. Who said art is dead?

Saturday saw many of the eliminated debaters have a 12 year olds birthday party in MacDonalds (well that's what we told them anyway) and then descending onto the streets for a bit of street theatre which consisted of stuffing phone booths, standing under tall buildings saying "Do you think he's going to jump?" and holding bogus Mormon revival festivals until the people of Wellington couldn't take anymore. The final was in the evening and was won

by Sydney who beat dark horses Otago in a 3-2 split decision. The final was chaired by Sir John Marshall, an ex New Zealand Prime Minister and Patron of the Victoria University Debating Society. After reading the decision his voice lowered and a gleam came into his eyes as he said ". . . and now you all are invited to what is described here as a mother of a blowout". He was right.

Sunday was spent on tearful farewells before boarding flight 48 to Sydney where we were met by Allan and a Combi and the prospect of a late night drive to Canberra.

A lot of good things came out of the trip. Simon was selected as one of the adjudicators for the final, we were told before leaving that we would be seeded in the top six teams in Singapore next year, and we are confident of a good result in World IV in Sydney in January. None of this would have been possible were it not for the support we received from our major sponsor Qantas who flew us to and from New Zealand quickly and comfortably. We also received much needed financial support from the University, organised by Colin Ploughman and the Students' Association (who also put up with us hanging around the office using the phones and making noise in the way only debaters can). We would also like to thank the Canberra lawyers who generously contributed to the trip. Higgins and Co.; Terry Higgins Q.C., Crossin & Co., and Gallens were all very helpful.

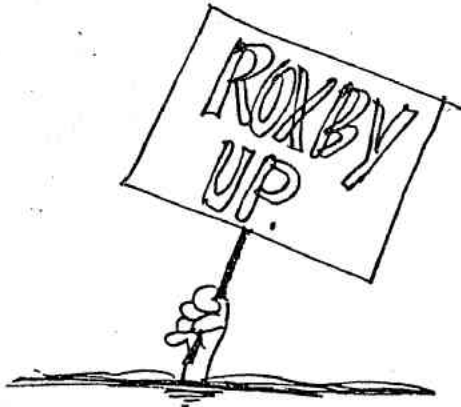
We would like to thank Vanessa Homewood, the convenor in Wellington for a superbly run competition, Natasha Cica who was originally selected but couldn't come, Lisa Clarke for debating and food in our hour of greatest need, Clayton Long, Daniel Mellino, Chris Erskine and Desmond Manderson for helping us prepare and providing much needed training. Finally Allan Coop, our president, for organising everything, driving us to and from Sydney and putting up with us – without him the trip would never have been possible.

Marcus Pesman

QANTAS

THE AUSTRALIAN AIRLINE

Gruen Drips on the New Right



Who are the New Right, what do they believe, and is anything wrong with it? I would include as well known members of the New Right: Ronald Reagan, Margaret Thatcher and closer to home, Andrew Hay, John Stone, Charles Copeman, Katherine West, Hugh Morgan and, perhaps, John Howard. But behind these public figures, there is an intellectual movement represented, in part, by a variety of right-wing 'think-tanks'. Two well known ones in Australia are 'The Centre for Policy Studies' (run at Monash University by Professor Michael Porter) and Sydney's 'Centre for Independent Studies'.

It is impossible to summarize in a few words the views of a group as ill-defined as the New Right. Nevertheless, let me claim as representative of their opinions, a quote from one of their intellectual fathers; a man who has arguably had more influence over the economics profession than anyone since John Maynard Keynes:

"in discussions of economic policy, [we stand] for belief in the efficacy of the free market as a means of organizing resources, [and] for scepticism about government intervention into economic affairs."

Milton Friedman
University of Chicago Magazine, Autumn 1974

(i) The legal profession is an example of a highly regulated 'industry', organized, by and large in the interests of lawyers. Competition on price is not encouraged, restrictive work practices abound (in many States, tasks are assigned to either solicitors or barristers and 'multi-skilling' is disallowed) and the profession has fought hard to retain its position as a monopoly supplier of services (like conveyancing) which can be provided more cheaply by others. Opening the door to the bracing winds of competition ought to reduce lawyers' salaries and make legal services more affordable to the community, who, in general, are poorer than the legal fraternity.

(ii) The footwear, clothing and textile industry in Australia exists with an awe-inspiring level of protection. An importer of an average item of footwear or clothing must effectively pay 120% of its value as tax to the government for the right to sell it to you or me. The federal Labor government is in the process of reducing this protection substantially over a period of several years. Who will this hurt and who will it help? Some people in this industry will lose their jobs. Mostly, these people are lowly skilled and not very well paid (many are new immigrants) and I think they should get government aid to help them find new jobs and/or retraining. (I don't seek to dismiss as trivial the difficulties involved for these people as a result of losing their jobs.) Those that will be helped by the reduction of protection fall into three groups. Firstly, all Australian consumers will get cheaper footwear and clothing. Poor people in Australia will be particularly helped because they spend a higher proportion of their income on footwear and clothing than average or rich consumers. Secondly, to the extent that Australians will save money on their purchases of footwear and clothing, they can use that money elsewhere, which creates new jobs.

Friedman's scepticism is very substantial indeed: in 1969, Friedman attacked the proposed prohibition of tobacco advertising as constituting a form of censorship "hostile to the maintenance of a free society" and opposed a government anti-smoking campaign arguing that "government has no business using the tax-payers money to propagandize".



Friedman (along with most economists) supported the recent deregulation of the US airlines so that any American airline can fly on any route within the US and charge any price to its passengers. But Friedman is in favour of going further. He does not believe in safety regulations! His attitude is that, if consumers value safety, they will go to the trouble to find out which are the safe airlines (or buy this information from organizations, like *Choice* magazine, which study such things) and will then simply not fly on unsafe airlines.

To regard the free market as the panacea for society's ills, as Milton Friedman appears to, seems to me an extraordinary and obsessive view given the complexities of the world. I disagree with the philosophic basis of the arguments presented above, namely, that individuals are invariably the best judges of their own and their families best interests. Where in this paradigm is there room for the drunken father, who, among other things, ignores the schooling needs of his children? Or, to give a quite different example: in the US, where it is legal not to wear seat-belts in cars, a large proportion (perhaps 80%) of the population choose not to. Have most of these people assessed the cost in time and inconvenience of buckling up and chosen not to? Or do they, by and large, simply lack the imagination to realize the consequences for them (in the admittedly unlikely event) of a serious car accident without seat-belts? Compulsory seat-belt legislation (as we have in Australia) represents a clear, though minor, restriction of freedom for almost everyone in Australia, and it saves, perhaps, 100 (mostly young) lives each year. It also involves a degree of paternalism on the part of the government. I'm all for it!

In Australia, in popular political discourse, the tag 'economic rationalist' is often used interchangeably with the tag 'New Right'. The two terms are far from synonymous. I think the federal Labor government is the former, but not the latter. As the British weekly, *The Economist* put it in its March 1987 survey of Australia: "dominating all is a right-wing Labor government of exceptional talent, driven by economic rationalists. The fact that Australia is not in much more serious trouble than it is can be attributed

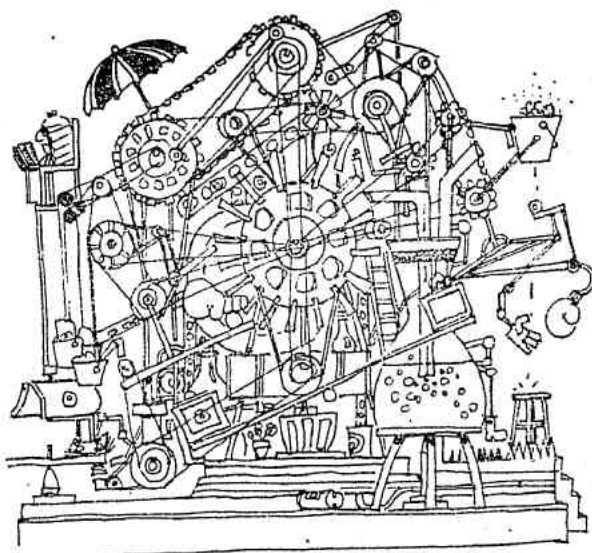
to a remarkably successful relationship between the Labor government and the trade unions". And contrary to conventional wisdom, much of the Labor government's economic rationality has helped the poor. I have already given the example of reduction in protection for the footwear, clothing and textile industry, but let me give a couple of others.

(i) Unemployment is the cause of much of the poverty in the Western world. Largely because of the Accord, I would claim, this government has presided over a fall in unemployment from 10.3% when it was elected in March 1983 to 8.2% now. This should be compared with the records of the two previous governments: Whitlam (widely regarded as heading a government with 'true' Labor values) presided over an increase in unemployment from 1.8% when he was elected to 5% when he was deposed; while Fraser (now apparently disowned by the whole political spectrum!) presided over the increase from 5% to 10.3%.

(ii) Many of the changes in public expenditure introduced by this government redistribute resources away from the rich and to the poor. There has been an 8% increase in the real value (that is, after inflation) of pensions, and they are no longer paid to people with substantial wealth (i.e. people who fail the Assets Test on pensions). Both the capital gains and the fringe benefits taxes are paid, predominantly, by the rich, but they are also economically efficient taxes. [The reason they are efficient is that both capital gains and fringe benefits are forms of income. If the government collects income tax, but not capital gains and fringe benefits taxes, people will increasingly be paid fringe benefits rather than money, and they will invest to reap capital gain rather than earn income. These distorted decisions reduce the capacity of the economy to produce the goods and services the community wants.]



Why am I making such a fuss about economic efficiency? Because, all economists carry on about economic efficiency, I hear you cry! True, but in the context of this article, I have a special reason for doing so: most of the rhetoric of the New Right emphasizes the need for economic efficiency and incentives for increased work effort. Unfortunately, 'twixt rhetoric and policy prescriptions, there is a gulf. Let me take as an example, John Howard's tax proposals released in the run-up to the 1987 Federal election, which were widely applauded by spokespersons of the New Right as 'moving in the right direction'. If you remember, he promised to abolish the capital gains and the Assets Test on pen-



INDEXATION...



... SIMPLIFIED

As an economist myself, I want to say a few words in support of free markets before discussing what I think is the New Right's obsession with them.

Many people regard capitalism as a system designed to enhance the capacity of the rich and powerful to oppress the poor and weak, and they, by and large, view with suspicion any attempt to move from a more regulated market to a freer one. But there are many examples where a regulated market environment acts directly to hurt the interests of the poor, and/or to protect the interests of the entrenched rich. Let me give just two.

(The best estimates we have — which aren't very good! — suggest more jobs are created in the wider community than are destroyed in the textile industry.) Thirdly, the cheaper footwear and clothing comes mainly as exports from the Third World, and as such, it makes a small contribution to helping those countries trade themselves out of their poverty.

In both examples, freeing up a market enhances equity as well as economic efficiency.

But the introductory quote speaks also of 'scepticism about government intervention into economic affairs'. Milton

sions, substantially curtail the scope of the fringe benefits tax and reduce income tax. There are two aspects of these changes which I find particularly outrageous.

Firstly, as I have said, the capital gains and fringe benefits taxes are economically efficient and the Assets Test on pensions removes one form of 'middle-class welfare' which the New Right professes to be so much against.

Secondly, do the Liberal tax changes, in fact, encourage extra work effort? In a characteristically excellent piece in *The Sydney Morning Herald* on June 13 1987, Ross Gittins points out that they may well do exactly the opposite. Why? Because the Howard tax policy involves tax cuts for the first (or only) wage-earner in a family, but tax increases for dependent spouses. The evidence we have, suggests that 'incentive effects' (i.e. how much someone's work effort responds to changes in their tax) are small for primary earners, but larger for dependent spouses. Put another way,

the main wage-earner in a family may already be working as much as he or she wants to; while dependent spouse (!) will change how much work they do in response to changes in cash incentives. And the Liberal tax proposals reduce the incentives for the spouse to work.

There is one thing about which there is no doubt, in either supporters or detractors' minds: the Liberal tax changes involve a substantial redistribution of income and wealth from the poor to the rich. It brings to mind a quote from that most articulate of economists John Kenneth Galbraith: "Whenever you hear the word 'incentives', always sharpen your ears, because you know damn well that someone is making an argument for more money for himself after taxes."

The introduction of a free market is not a balm to be applied to all wounds. People are born with different abilities and they are born into families with different capacities or desires to prepare them for their lives. Unfettered free market capitalism does little to improve equality of opportunity. By way of illustration, and to conclude, I'd like

to tell you about a talk from a Harvard economics professor (Richard Freeman) who spoke in Canberra recently about the relative merits of the various wage-employment arrangements in the Western world. He was interested in how countries had performed in terms of unemployment, inflation, economic growth etc. He told us about the US experience: a very small proportion of the workforce is unionized (14% in 1986 and falling), and wages and salaries are set mainly by negotiations between individual firms and their workers. Both the dole and the welfare system in general are less generous than in Australia and in recent years the US unemployment performance has been quite good (6.3% at the moment as opposed to 8.2% here).

(The New Right would like to see all these US features in the political economy of Australia). Professor Freeman spoke also about many less 'free-market arrangements for wage-setting and, in particular, about the Scandinavian experience with long-running

'Accords', somewhat similar to the Australian one, but, usually involving more direct participation of business groups in both the setting up and running of the Accord.

Professor Freeman explained that countries that fall between the two stools (that is, are not as free-market as the US and also not as centralized or 'corporatist' as Scandinavia) have much worse unemployment records.

At the end of the evening, Professor Freeman was asked: if he was God and he had created a new country, what labour-market arrangements would he give it? There was a slight titter around the room (economists aren't supposed to ask each other questions like that!), and Professor Freeman answered: well, the rate of child poverty is five times higher in the US than it is in Sweden.

And that's exactly what I have against the nostrums of the New Right.

David Gruen
Economics
The Faculties

Lionel Murphy Foundation

The Lionel Murphy Foundation has been established to provide a permanent institution to mark the unique contributions to Australian public life by the Honourable Justice Lionel Murphy, in politics, law and social reform.

The Foundation's principal purpose is to provide a range of opportunities for Australian students, including post-graduate students, in respect of all or any of the following:

- (a) to study law and the legal system in a social context and to understand and to further the understanding of their practical application;
- (b) to study science and/or the law as a means of attaining social justice and human rights and as vehicles for change;
- (c) to study international law as a developing force for peace and as a means of achieving the rule of law in all nations; and
- (d) to publish the results of their studies as a contribution to legal and social reform.

The students to be assisted will not be necessarily law students, as the Foundation recognises that much original work about the law is done by social scientists, economists, psychologists and so on, and just as Justice Lionel Murphy was uniquely interdisciplinary, so will be his Foundation.

Lionel Murphy brought a new light to bear upon the law, as a social science intertwined with politics and inescapably bound up with moves for legal and social reform, towards a more just and compassionate society.

The initial objective of the Foundation is to raise at least \$100,000 to be applied for the assistance of students in accordance with the purpose of the Foundation.

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RYAN RESPONDS FOR THE RIGHT

David Gruen's article is self-contradictory. It chides the "New Right" in fatherly tones for "grossly oversimplifying the complexities of the real world". Yet it commits three oversimplifications of its own. Firstly, it asserts the existence of a group called the "New Right", and pins to it various things various people have asserted at various times. Now it makes sense to assert the existence of a body called the "Salvation Army" or the "Australian Democrats", and to accuse these bodies of having representative and identifying views. It makes nonsense, however, to go around calling "New Right", when no such organisation exists. That is not to say that there are not right-wing people in Australia. But "right-wing" itself encompasses a whole range of people and ideologies, and David Gruen's lumping together of all their views under the simplistic category of "New Right" is a gross and misleading oversimplification. It would be as helpful as if I were to lump David in a huge group called "wimps" (containing both Peter Garrett and Ian MacPhee), and leave it at that.

Secondly, David makes a rather disorganised and selective critique of the market. In so doing, he implicitly promotes the alternative to the market mechanism, government intervention. However he makes no attempt to explain and criticise the workings of government. Oversimplification (or perhaps just plain omission) number two.

Thirdly, David uncritically invokes statements by Milton Friedman, J.K. Galbraith and Ross Gittins. I would venture that none of these three economists deserve the recognition given them by David. He has committed oversimplification number three: that a good economist is one with a flair for publicity and a knack for communication.

I will deal with each of these objections in turn.

Firstly, what, if anything, is the "New Right"? Clearly, no such organisation exists. There are a lot of people (often misleadingly) tagged "right-wing", in Australia. Recently, these people have been attracting increasing publicity, and the political spectrum has, it is generally agreed, taken a rightward shift. But there is no such thing as the "New Right", in the sense that David Gruen uses the term, for two reasons. Firstly, this increase in "right-wing" activity is spontaneous, multi-faceted, diverse and inherently disorganised! Secondly, the idiot-simple slogan "left" and "right" wing are inadequate and inaccurate to describe the changing Australian political environment.

The "right wing" (perhaps best, but very inadequately described as those likely to vote first for the Liberal or National Parties) in Australia is very diverse. Prominent figures, such as those mentioned by Gruen, have very different backgrounds, philosophies, objectives and policies. This immediately points out a weakness in Gruen's article, he assumed a consistent "New Right" manifesto he could attack, an assumption patently absurd. Anyone who has paid the least attention to what John Hyde, Katherine West and Joh Bjelke-Peterson have said about their policies and each others can see this. Yet David Gruen has erected a straw man (or woman!) in the form of a little of what Milton Friedman said in 1974, a little of what John Howard said in 1987, called it the definitive "New Right" manifesto, and tried to pick holes in it!

Is it then possible to dissect recent developments more sensibly? I think so. Both the left and right wings of Australian politics have been driven by two broad objectives, the first is to use government power to provide favours for political pressure groups in return for political support. The second is to try and improve our own society, and, via foreign policy those of other nations.

Both parties have always wholeheartedly embraced the first of these. While each of the parties have tended to have its own constituency (e.g. Labor and legal privileges to trade unions, Liberal and protection to industry, National and subsidies to farmers), all have respected and responded to pressure from all powerful

ed" them. Now John Howard produces policies and Bob Hawke "pinches" them.

This is part of a world wide movement. Social reformers worldwide are increasingly turning to "conservative" economic rationalist, less government solutions to social problems. When American "left" scholars pronounce Lyndon Johnson's "Great Society" socialist-style attack on poverty not only a total failure but a creator of poverty, when American black economists reject minimum wage / social welfare attacks on black poverty, when Mr Gorbachev talks of "privatising" the Russian economy, we know we live in interesting and challenging times. But those who try to frighten us with

to much of government activity, no matter how earnestly it is begun, ends up serving powerful (and "non-deserving") interest groups (such as the unions, the defence lobby, media magnates etc. etc.). When people like David go around pointing out all the warts on the free market, they are sweeping under the carpet all the warts on their government alternatives.

Perhaps I can reinforce the weaknesses of David's arguments with an example. Joh Bjelke-Peterson is recognised as a "New Right" leader. The W.A. Premier, Brian Burke, is definitely not. Is this a classic "Right/Left" dichotomy? Definitely not. The styles of government practised by Burke and Bjelke-Petersen are remarkably similar. Both

work with powerful pressure groups to stay in power. Joh is associated with the "white shoe" brigade of millionaires, Burke with local millionaires such as Laurie Connell and Dallas Dempster. Burke works closely with unions, but so does Joh. What is remarkable about the two administrations is their similarities, not their differences.

Those who wish to discredit people on the "right" (remember this includes both people after government privileges, such as no gold tax, and people genuinely seeking a better society, such as those who seek to attack poverty by weakening union power to keep people out of jobs, and that some of the former are likely to try and masquerade as the latter), use the term "New Right" because of its connotations with the "New Guard" neo-fascist movement of the 1930s. But the fascism of the "New Left" is much closer to the style of government of Joh Bjelke Petersen than that advocated by the CIS. And Joh is almost indistinguishable from Brian Burke. Who then is the "New Right"? This simplistic slogan just does not stand up to any real analysis.

Thirdly, David lionises Milton Friedman, J.K. Galbraith, and Ross Gittins. Perhaps three little stories will help put them in a different light:

i) Milton Friedman predicted in 1974 that OPEC would collapse within six months. When it finally did (in 1985), Milton of course said "I told you so!"

ii) The "eloquent" John Kenneth Galbraith wrote a series of "eloquent" books in the late 1950s. These were so comprehensively discredited by the early 1970s that he now has as much professional standing in the economics profession as the Bhagwan has in the Vatican!

iii) When I was 19, I found what I considered was a glaring error in a Ross Gittins column on oil prices. When I rang up Ross and challenged him, he did not try to defend the alleged error but claimed that he got it from "a source".

In conclusion, the real world is complex. It is so complex even "great" economists have no crystal ball. I hope I have proved this for the three economists above (and perhaps a fourth, David?)

Geoff Ryan

We at WORONI would like to congratulate Geoff on being selected to attend the Institute for Human Studies "Liberty and Society" Summer Seminar in the US. Congratulations also on the occasion of Geoff's 21st birthday.



Adam Smith
Rules O.K.

pressure groups in society. How many times have Liberal governments backed down under union pressure, or Labor ones under business pressure.

Traditionally, the second objective has been seen to be more the pressure of the left and the ALP. This has changed markedly in recent years. The ALP has become much more conservative (in the sense of defending the status quo), much more pragmatic and, dare I say it, reactionary. The Liberal Party has become the source of new ideas, ideas aimed at producing a better society and consisting of more private enterprise, less government. This is a complete role reversal. Traditionally Labor produced ideas and the Liberals, most notably under Menzies, "pinch-

a "New Right" bogey man wish we did not!

So there is increasing cause for greater faith in market-based solutions to social problems. This brings me to my second point: in a related development, there is increasing cause for distrust of government as a solution to social problems. Public choice economists, such as 1986 Nobel prizewinner, James Buchanan, have won much ground with their theories of how governments work. They argue convincingly that governments are prey to organised pressure groups which offer support in return for politically-granted privileges. These theories seem to make a lot of sense in explaining why

Socialism Finished Says Labor Minister

by Bob Carr
NSW Minister for Planning
and Environment

The salient characteristic of socialism is its lack of popular support.

This is true in states like the USSR where, on observer has written, it is impossible to inject a discussion of Marxism-Leninism into a conversation with ordinary people without generating explosions of disbelief, rather as if someone in a Leagues Club started talking evangelical Christianity.

It is also true in western democracies, Australia being no exception.

This is, of course, remarkable. Socialism has been around for 150 years and socialist parties have run states for up to 69 years in the case of the USSR. It is no longer an untested ideal. As Tom Wolfe wrote recently, socialism has been the subject of a field experiment for 69 years and the results are there for everyone to see.

Socialists have had numerous forums and the most articulate advocates, sometimes a disproportionate share of the opinion elite or intelligentsia. They have had opportunities to popularise their message during two world wars and a Great Depression in which up to one third of the workers in western countries were spilled into the degradation of joblessness. But even then, they never converted a majority of people, even a sizeable minority, to the idea of a radical revision of society along socialist lines.

The working class have been the great disappointment of Marxism, wrote A.J.P. Taylor. And the fundamental reason they have not brought capitalism down is that parliamentary democracy has provided them with the leverage to secure their goals, such as trade union rights and the welfare state. Thus wrote John Strachey, a British Labor front-bencher of the Atlee years who himself had been through the Marxist mill: democracy had defeated Marxism.

Pluralist democracy — with its market place of ideas, advanced civil liberties and alternation of governments — has not only rendered Marx's credo irrelevant but seems to be confounding any attempt to further expand state ownership and responsibilities by democratic or gradualist means.

Ralph Miliband in his *Capitalist Democracy in Britain* (Oxford, 1984) attempts to explain Britain's high measure of social and political stability . . . and he moves away from other Marxists who write British history as a sequence of aborted revolutions and close shares for the ruling classes. He says:

In Britain there has been no crisis of the regime in this century . . . the fears expressed in high places in 1919 were not justified. Labour had no wish (or capacity) to provoke a major crisis. Nor was there such a crisis in 1926, or at any time thereafter. It is in fact not too much to say that there has been no crisis of the regime in Britain since 1688, which is a long time.

From the Duke of Wellington to Winston Churchill in the General Strike there have been patricians prepared to hit the panic buttons; they need not have bothered: the best organised working class in Europe remained opposed to the nostrums of the far-Left.

Recently the Australian Left held a conference in Sydney and, from reports, some sense was talked. But the Left has a had a long time, a very long time, to build a constituency for its policies in Australia, and it has never succeeded — not in the Labor Party's first generation, not at the end of World War I with widespread disillusion among workers and revolution in Europe, not in the Great Depression, not in the late 60s, early 70s "Time of Hope", as Donald Horne called it. The key tenets of socialists — a commanding role for government in the economy, a bigger say for the unions and sympathy for revolutionary regimes abroad — have never won support, although not since the Cold War have they been quite as unattractive as they are today.

This can produce the "if only" response. If only the people understood elementary economics, if only they weren't so apathetic, if only they weren't cheated by Labor Fakers, if only they weren't fooled by the media . . .

This last is the most commonly heard.

Drip, drip, drip goes the propaganda of the capitalist, wearing down the critical capacity of the poor proletariat. Drip, drip, drip goes "oppressive tolerance", "capitalist hegemony", from the pipelines of *Womens Weekly*, the *Brisbane Telegraph*, *Eyewitness News*, seducing the ironworker, the teacher, the scientist from their natural preference for Left solutions.

The fact that there might be solid reasons why the working class rejects socialism — and always has — is altogether overlooked.

Perhaps the answer lies in agitation and propaganda, a Labor weekly, trade union arts festivals, a Labor college, a Left Book Club, that is "education". One should be sceptical of any argument that begins: "We've got to educate people to . . ." "Whenever someone wishes to sell you a politically hopeless proposition — say, the desirability of higher income taxation or of the phasing out of the motor car — it is always prefaced this way.

A Soviet dissident, Vladimir Bukovsky (whose description of Soviet socialism in his memoir *To Build a Castle* (1978) had a marked influence in France) had something to say on how you "educate" people to accept socialism. He wrote:

The amazing, naive and inhuman faith of all socialists in the power of re-education transformed our school years into a torture and covered the country with concentration camps. In our country, everybody is being 're-educated', from the cradle to the grave, and everybody is obliged to re-educate everybody else. Conferences, meetings, discussions, political information sessions, surveillance, check-ups, collective measures, Saturday working and socialist competition. For the in-educable, heavy physical labour in concentration camps. How else could you build socialism? All this was clear to me as a fifteen-year-old lad. But ask any Western socialist what should be done with people unsuited to socialism and he will reply: re-educate them.

At the start of the first oil price shock of 1974 there were people who said "Well, that's the end of the period of effortless post-war economic growth . . . there's going to be a radicalisation . . . whether of Left or Right". It is noteworthy that that never happened: there has been no resurgence of neo-Nazism in West Germany, no swelling of the National Front in Britain — and, everywhere, rather than gains for the Marxist Left, a remarkable slump in communist party support especially in France and Spain (where unemployment stands at 20 percent but communist support was only one percent at the last election). In fact, 12 years of economic instability and high unemployment have only seen a strengthening of the Centre; and continuing moderation of socialist and labour parties, as they revise further their original creeds.

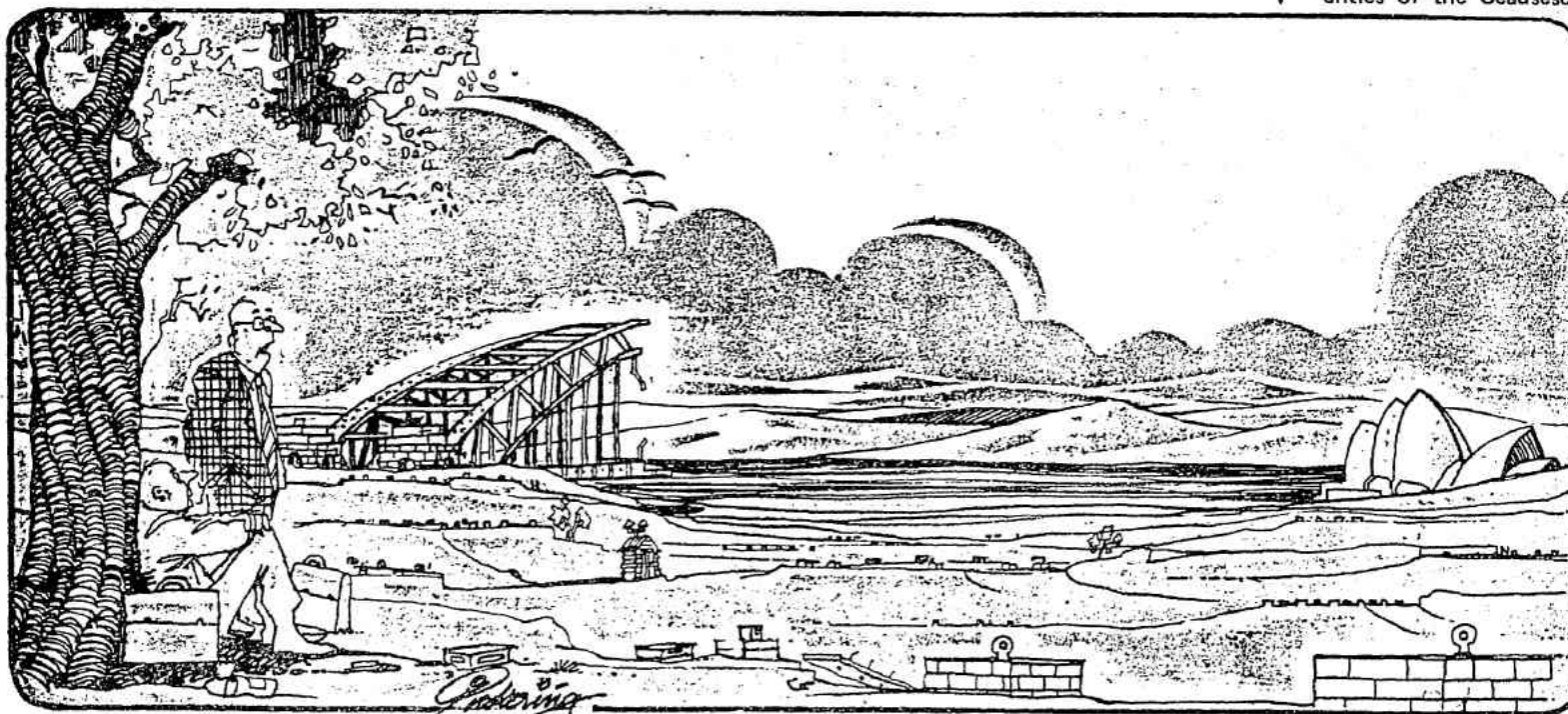
Why?

In the collective mind of Western Europe there is still a vivid recollection of what happened when demagogues offered quack solutions to the economic crisis of the 1930s. Few want to go down that track again. The West Europeans can see Marxist-Leninist solutions on the other side of the border and Eastern Europe is a very bad advertisement for Eurocommunism.

But it is these totalitarian regimes that have appropriated the term socialism. When Western electors think of socialism they think of the communist bloc. For years we've attempted to argue them out of it: "That's not real socialism. . . you can't have socialism without democracy . . . in Australia, in France, in Britain it would be an altogether different type of socialism. . ."

We thus engage in an endless tug of war for possession of the term "socialist", a tug of war with such lovely types as Pol Pot, the Baathist Party of Irak and General Jaruzelski. But most Western electors still think of them, not us, when someone leaps from the bushes and says, "Socialist!"

In fact Western electors probably have a composite picture of socialism that incorporates East Berlin's Stalin Alee, self-applauding Polithuro members in baggy grey suits and steel-rimmed glasses, the Ruritanian antics of the Ceausescu family, Solz-



"Great to see the Government cracking down on foreign ownership. Where did you work?"

henitzn's "Zeks" with thier shaven heads in an Arctic night tramping the earth behind the barbed wire.

Moscow has won the tug of war. "Socialism" in the West is discredited, tarnished forever by its association with Marxist-Leninists. We face this question: Is it really worth fighting for possession? Or better to let them rave it?

Well, my view is let them have it. Allow Pol Pot to revel in the term. We can call our core belief something else, social justice, social democracy, equity or plain fairness.

There may be Western voters who still see "socialism" in domestic terms. But they probably associate socialism with the greyness of post-war Britain. Someone has argued that in the UK socialism conveys an image of poverty rather than prosperity. With the arguable — very arguable — exception of Sweden and Austria, nowhere does it seem to represent anything like a cheerful rallying call.

As an advertising person might put it, these are fundamental image problems. They seem as fundamental now as in the early 60s when British Fabian tracts were embellished with the slogan: "Socialism in the Sixties" and showed a tortoise crawling forward. We're in the 80s and there've been no mass conversions. The tortoise has not advanced . . . no, given Thatcher's privatisation and rolling back of union power we'd have to show it going backwards.

In the West there are signs that socialism has faltered. The main limit it has run into is the size of the public sector. State spending in Western Europe as a share of GDP is at an average of 50 percent, having risen from just under 35 percent two decades ago. When it was 35 percent all things seemed possible: socialists could compile extensive shopping lists of desirable reforms and programs. Not today. It is difficult to cut, control or redirect total government spending because of the growing number of elderly and because of payments to the unemployed. It can't be further expanded without increasing taxation or adding to the public debt. Socialism has long been defined in practical terms as increasing Government's responsibilities, an approach we simply can't afford any more, partly because economic growth has trailed off, and this is the second major constraint. Labour governments in Britain (1974 to 1979) and a Labour-led government in Israel know what it is like to govern in austerity, to talk not about redistribution of wealth but about fair distribution of sacrifice, as do the Portuguese socialists after the last experience of government. You cannot champion bold new programs of social reform in a no-growth economy and that means you settle for administering the status quo more equitably.

Since Hugh Gaskell's Fabian Tract, *Socialism and Nationalisation*, written in 1953, and Tony Gosland's monumental *The Future of Socialism* (1956), Labor Parties have gradually revised their time-honoured priority of expanded State ownership. In the mid-80s, however, it is necessary not just to be critical of state ownership — like Peter Walsh, I see no inherent virtue in either private or public ownership without considering the merits of the particular case — but of state intervention in general.

Today we know centralist answers are not always the best for economic efficiency or fairness. One of the gross inequalities can be between public sector workers with security of employment and substantial superannuation and those in the private sector especially manufacturing. State and Federal Labor Ministers are viewing with concern the rise of a new class of co-ordinators, "resource people", and social workers burning up in salaries funds that should go direct to the poor. Executive and parliaments are struggling to bring the sprawl of government under some effective control; in the meantime everyone has stories of waste, duplication and inefficiency.

The burden of all this is borne disproportionately by the PAYE taxpayer, and increasingly the ones on ordinary incomes. Three quarters of the workforce in Australia is employed in the private sector. It is not a constituency for bigger government.



In mid-83 the British Labour Party fought an election on a policy of big public sector expansion including nationalisation and a free hand for the unions, with a commitment to unilateral disarmament thrown in. This proved an unpalatable cocktail. The party's vote dropped to its lowest since 1918; the party only led the Liberal-SDP Alliance by one or two percentage points; and trailed it in a majority of Tory-held marginals. The party is now beginning to look at alternatives to expensive nationalised bureaucracies: co-operatives and employee buy-outs. The prospects here, of course, are not promising.

The French Socialists learnt one year after their 1981 victory that vigorous public sector reflation in one country does not work, and switched from all out statism to policies based on the market. I have tremendous admiration for Mitterand: he lost his government at an election in which the combined vote of the Right wing parties was 55 percent,

and managed to persuade the world it was "a close-run thing". Anywhere else it would have been a landslide defeat. The Spanish Socialists, who came to power in 1982 without a distinctive economic position, are pushing competition and modernisation as an alternative to Franco's top-heavy state. Dutch socialists are talking privatisation of parts of their health service.

All these trends can mean different things. They certainly suggest there is no commonly understood body of ideas, programs or strategies that come under the heading "socialist". Yet up until recently that was, more or less, the case, certainly would have been in 1955 or 1945.

Social democratic parties are as vital as ever, in southern Europe doing better than any time in history, but not with measures that have normally been understood as socialist.

"Socialism is concerned with many other matters besides the exercise of state power, but it is politically puerile to ignore the centrality to socialist politics of the struggle to acquire, and to exercise state power for what are hoped to be good ends. In political theory socialism must be defined in the first instance in terms of the exercise of state power and the organisation of an economy; it cannot simply be dissolved into the name for an assemblage of miscellaneous cultural enthusiasms which happen to be current at a particular time. The classic questions of socialist political theory concern the form of the state and the organisation of the economy."

In 1986 there is hardly an irresistible case for a further expansion of the state's economic responsibility.

There are three points we should always remember.

The first is that the pluralist democracies of the Western world are not wretchedly unjust societies, although specific injustices can be found in them. They are the first societies in history to make a decent life available to ordinary people. This is a considerable achievement and reflects well on the labour movements and social democratic, labour and socialist parties. Few in these societies consider themselves oppressed and those that do, like farmers in Australia, reach conclusions altogether different from those socialists would ordain.

The second point is that active politics touches most people in only a marginal way. A state of political agitation — issuing pamphlets, seizing microphones, bossing workmates into signing petitions and going to meetings — will always be untypical . . . thankfully. As Crosland put it, most people want to be left to tend their gardens.

As a result — and this is my third point — it is hard to force change in our societies, certainly harder than we all thought in the early 70s. You can only go a little way at a time and then, as Neville Wran says, only get away with change when you make the voters believe they thought of it first.

I'm not saying there is nothing for reformist governments to do. There's plenty: getting the mix of policies that delivers good non-inflationary growth and continuing to push for a more equitable tax system for a start. Redistributing welfare from the middle class to the poor; giving the under-serviced working class suburbs their fair share of services; turning the tide of environmental degradation; and trimming the waste from government: all these should be on the agenda.

But I don't think it's useful anymore to pretend these things amount to socialism, or that socialism has much use as a concept, or that it carries support, or that a growing number of people want it: in fact, their numbers are contracting. And it would be silly to cling onto it out of sentimentality.

The Italian communist party has referred to the "exhaustion" of the ideas unleashed by the October 1917 coup d'etat in Russia. In other words, Marxism-Leninism has run out of steam.

Exhaustion is not a bad term to apply in 1986 not just to Marxism Leninism but to socialism.

Privatisation of health services or fostering competition can achieve various goals such as greater equity considered desirable by reformist governments but socialist measures they are not. There really is not that much use in the word "socialist" anymore.

It has run its race.

Of course you can argue your way out if you are prepared to redefine socialism as something it never really was. William Lane has said socialism just means "being mates". *The Economist* used "neo-conservative socialist" to describe what Spanish, French and Italian socialists are doing. This stretches meaning a bit too much.

When you get to that point you really should give up.

Socialism has a specific meaning: more state power in the economy. As John Dunn argues in *The Politics of Socialism* (Cambridge, 1985):

Characters Around Campus

Hedonistic Yuppieous

Originally Found: Double Bay, Sydney
Habitat: Law School, Economics, Law Library showing off new clothes.
Traits: owns windsurfer but doesn't use it much; deals in coke to pay for clothes.
Distinguishing Calls: Heyyy, baaaaaby!
Dress: Memphis post-modern, Italian shoes



Christianus Irritatus

Habitat: all over campus.
Traits: skulks in the shadows until you least feel like having someone come up and talk to you.
Distinguishing Calls: Hey, have you ever thought about Jesus? He was a really cool guy you know.
Dress: corduroy flares; Mum still cuts his hair.



Technicus Obscurious

Habitat: Science, Burton and Garran Hall, in front of computers.
Traits: bores people to death with talk about science and mathematics; plays Advanced Dungeons and Dragons.
Distinguishing Calls: When I was a first year...; I'm not a nerd, thank you!; I'm so smart.
Dress: appalling; some wear second-hand tweed jackets with leather patches on the elbows, an ideologically sound T shirt and jeans.



Artus Fartus

Originally Found: Eastern Suburbs of Sydney, esp. Paddington.
Habitat: Arts, occasionally Commerce, Manuka.
Traits: likes to think they can think, but its sooo much hassle trying.
Distinguishing Calls: I can't tie knots; but it looks sooo cute anyway.
Dress: lots of it; changes three time daily.



Wholesome Greenieus

Habitat: Environment Centre, any bush dance, Arts or Science.
Traits: drives a push bike or a VW.
Distinguishing Calls: brown rice and lentils please man.
Dress: shabby; John Lennon glasses.



Domesticous Gigglyious

Originally Found: suburbia.
Habitat: Arts, John XXIII College.
Traits: finds Arts subjects difficult, and photocopying a real trauma, but likes the social side of it.
Distinguishing Calls: giggle, giggle; who me; oh no.
Dress: invariably



Yobbus Repulsivous

Originally Found: the country; working class suburbs of Sydney and Melbourne
Habitat: Forestry, various colleges, occasionally Economics, Sullivans Creek during Bush Week
Traits: hates poofers, feminists; drinks compulsively
Distinguishing Calls: arrurgh, fuggen pub's run out off frucking beer, bastards!
Dress: summer; T shirt or checked flannel shirt, stubbies, joggers; winter; T shirt or checked flannel shirt, woollen stubbies, joggers



Newtown Nappy

Habitat: obscure grottos and inner city coffee shops and pubs; rare in Canberra.
Traits: reads books of obscure poets and "deep" philosophers; speeds and trips in gigs of ideologically sound bands.
Distinguishing Calls: Fuck!; I don't talk to fresher shits.
Dress: Anything in basic black; tight jeans winklepicker or 'cockroach killer' shoes.



State of the Union Address

Here is my report up to the middle of July. Everything is going well, the smell of spring is in the air and love and happiness are abounding on the ANU campus. I know you can't wait so here it comes.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN'S NEWS

Unfortunately Peter resigned in the last WORONI because of his and my failure in the Student Broker's Blue-Chip Competition. Following a comeback in the competition we have both decided to stay at the Union.

UNION REFURBISHMENT

It's all go, go go!! The project manager has costed out the building to \$1.5 million and the next thing to happen will be the building of the shopping mall area.

MAKE YOUR OWN SANDWICHES

Now you can make your own sandwiches using healthy ingredients (fresh and not processed meats) in the health food bar. The prices are cheaper than for sandwiches you have made for you and the best thing is that you get exactly what you want.

THE CANTEEN

The canteen is now serving superb Italian cuisine at very reasonable prices. Very soon the canteen is to be completely refurbished. Any feedback as to the new service would be appreciated.

KNOTHOLES

Self-service has been introduced to Knotholes and because of this prices have been reduced. By you serving yourself, you save yourself money on the quality Asian dishes.

ELECTIONS

Contrary to speculation, the Union Board is happy to be and will be going to an election at the earliest possible date under the electoral rules.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

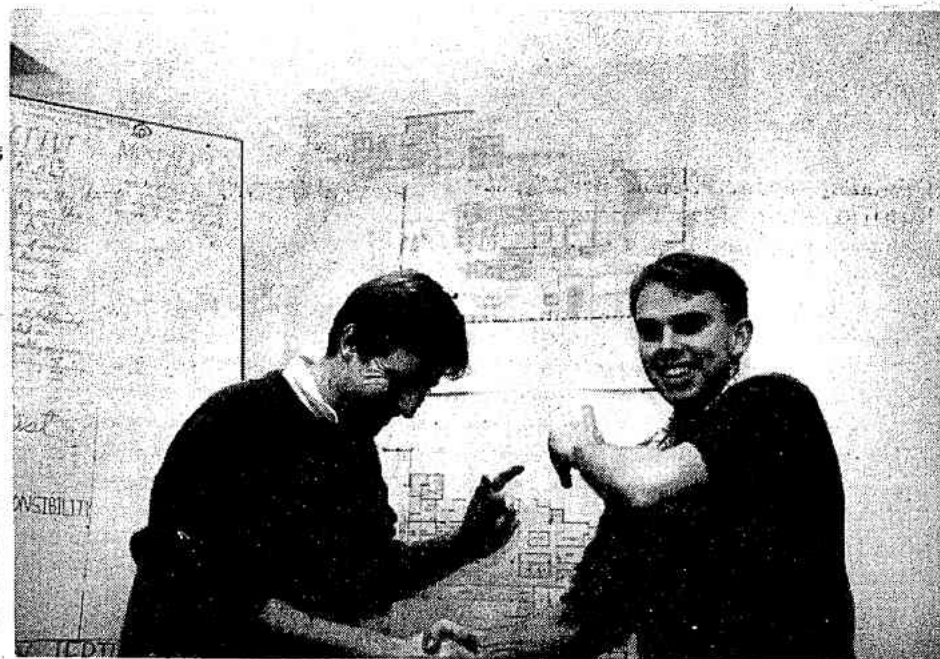
The financial results since the new Board came into office have been very pleasing. Due to the importance of these financial results to the Union's membership I will be doing a full report on the Union's finances in the next WORONI.

MONORAIL

I have enclosed another letter I have received in response to my request to put a monorail on campus. The Prime Minister has not yet replied and if he also says no we may have to bring in a private consortium such as Transfield-Kumagi.

BUSHWEEK

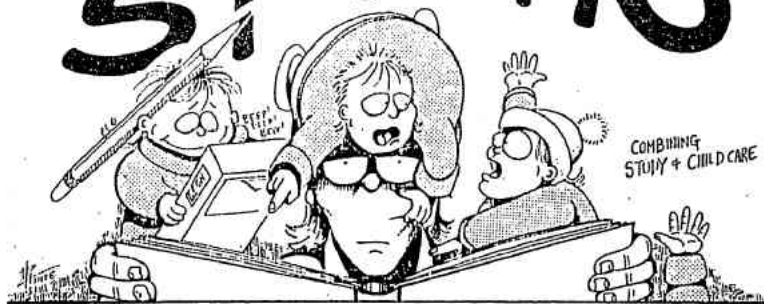
It should be successful - probably the best ever!! The Bushweek Directors and Sam Bartone, the Union's Bar Manager, must be thanked for doing a great job.



Union Chairman & Deputy Chairman ponder the Union plans as they are about to happen

The Union's solicitors Macphillamy & Co. have given the Union a legal opinion stating that the Union General Meeting was valid although the venue was changed because of a double booking. As promised the Union elections will be held at the earliest possible date, which given the requirements as to notice and appointment of a returning officer will be 22-25th September.

SUBSIDISED CHILDCARE FOR STUDENTS



The Campus Child Care Collective

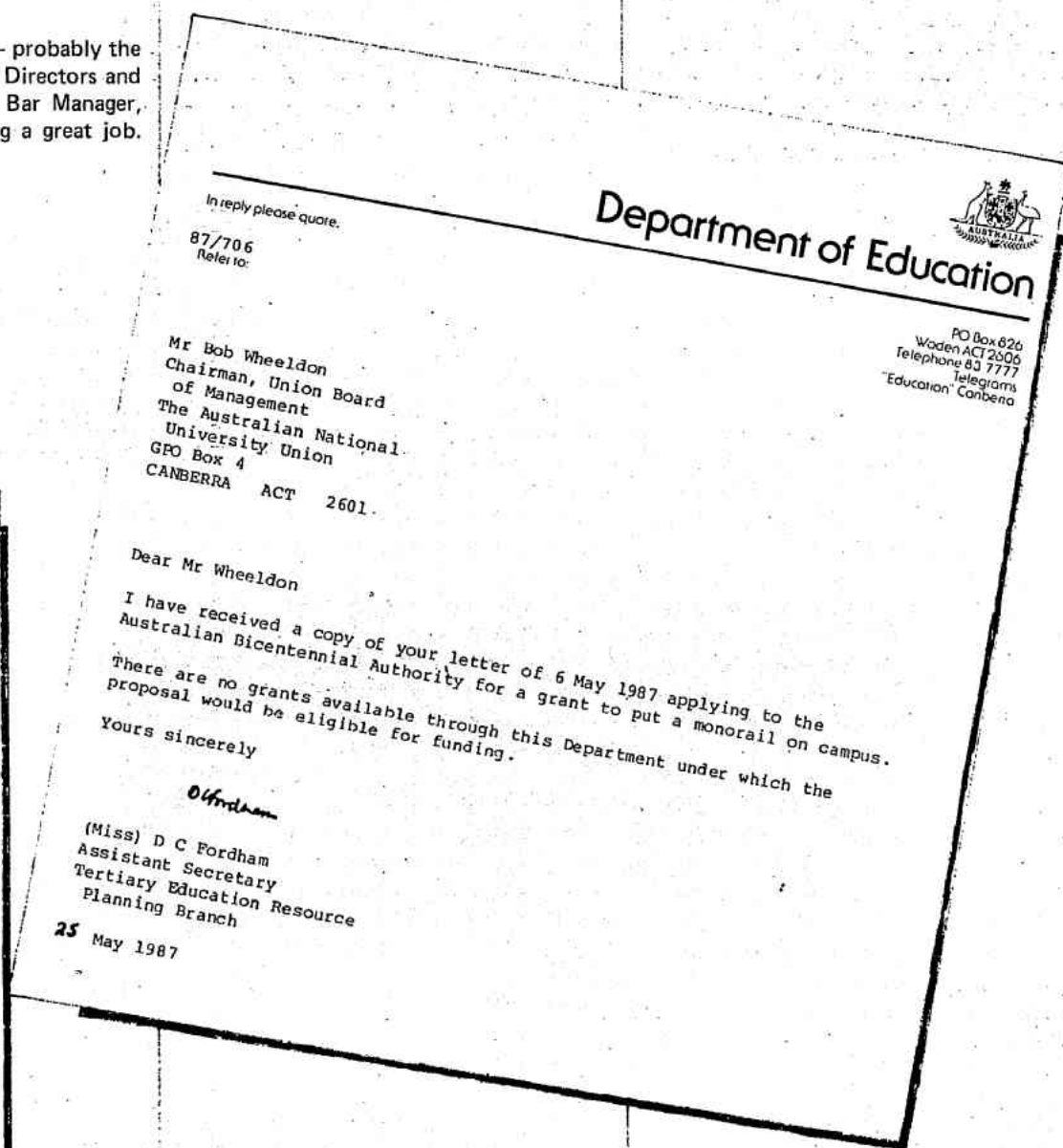
provides high-quality subsidised child care for low-income students at ANU.

The Campus Child Care Collective is a parent-run co-operative centre for student parents and interested members of the community needing part-time or full-time child care throughout the year. Children from six weeks to school age are catered for. The centre is located at Lennox House, Liversidge Street, ANU.

AS PLACES ARE LIMITED IT IS VITAL TO APPLY EARLY.



Contact 49 2976 or 49 8851 during working hours.



BUSHWEEK BUSHWEEK BUSHWEEK BUSHWEEK BUSHWEEK BUSHWEEK BUSHWEEK

THE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION PRESENTS:

BUSHWEEK '87

Here we go again, a week of missing lectures (except Friday) and going out every night (and every lunchtime and even some breakfasts) BUSHWEEK '87 is almost here.

All the old favourites are here including Iron-gut, Debate, Drink the Pub Dry and Interhall Bar Crawl and also some new but familiar events including a B & S, Chicken & Champagne Breakfast and World Record Attempt.

Apart from having a great time the week also raises money for charity and this year we hope all you dreadfully poor students will find some spare money to give to the Canberra Youth Refuge in this, the Year of the Homeless.

This is your one chance to have a great week and be entertained by personalities, your fellow students and even yourself.

Make sure your lecturers don't expect any work from you, tell them you have the 7-day flu and help us make this a great week for all students.

But be careful - having this much fun may be dangerous and can cause deep psychological problems later in life (if you happen to live through Bushweek!)

SUNDAY

Bushweek kicks off on Sunday night with the first ever ANU Bushweek B & S Ball. This promises to be an excellent night, featuring The Connection, a local covers band just returned from a successful tour of Queensland, our favourite support band Dark Secrets. At only \$20 for students and \$24 for non-students, for all the alcohol you can drink all night, it's great value. Bins will be provided for anything you can't hold down - NO JOKE!! So pull out your formal gear that's been moulding at the bottom of your cupboard since the last B & S, and be at the ANU Refectory at 8pm. There will be door sales for all you fools who don't buy bulk tickets.

MONDAY

Recovery

For anyone that can still walk after the B & S last night, and if you can drag yourself out of the bed, car, gutter or whatever you crashed in last night, there will be a Recovery (??) at 8 o'clock this morning. (They say the best way to cure a hangover is to stay drunk). The venue will be announced on the night to prevent gate crashers.

If you're still standing by lunchtime, and you're getting the munchies, go along to another Bushweek first - the International Food Fair at 12 noon in Union Court (weather permitting). The food will be supplied - for a small fee - by assorted Canberra clubs and restaurants, specialising in many different cuisines, including Chinese, Mexican, Asian, Balinese etc.

You'd better all have a sleep this afternoon, because another great time is to be had tonight. I guess you could call it a double comedy act at the Union Bar. In the bar you can be entertained by brilliant stand-up comedian Graham Dodsworth. For the more stout-hearted and strong stomached, you can be entertained in the bar extension from 6pm at the Forestry Pewter Night. This involves about 20 foresters sculling a pint of beer every twenty minutes until they throw up, which means disqualification unless they can come up with an imaginative, and extremely uncouth stunt. The winner last year managed to scull eighteen pints - congratulations Liam. So if you've got a sick (excuse the pun) sense of humour, and you're co-ordinated enough to avoid the helicopter spews, come along to the Bar and have a good laugh.

TUESDAY

Another early start for the dedicated drinkers today, with a Chicken & Champagne - yes, another first for Bushweek. For only \$4 (unless you were smart enough to buy a bulk ticket) and the loss of a couple of hours sleep, you can come back to the Refectory (no you can't sleep there) at 8 o'clock for the best excuse ever to miss 9 o'clock lectures. P.S. Stace, you'll have to bring your own case this time.

If you've crashed out in the Refec', make sure you wake up at lunch time to watch the Next Stage Theatre Company from Sydney Uni. They'll perform for you, in their own slightly crazy and comical way, skits aimed at the average uni student (studying Political Science and Advanced Social Theory).

Tonight is yet another big night (and cheap too if you bought a bulk ticket) with a Return to Transylvania presented by the Uni Bar. Featuring the Screaming Tribesmen, supported by Voodoo Lust and The Creeps., the night is a bargain at only \$5 for students and \$7 for others, if you come in a suitably spooky costume (being a skinhead doesn't count) not only will you get a free glass of Gluhwein - a great party starter - but you'll also have the chance to win lots of other prizes on the night.

AUGUST 8th

TICKETS

ON SALE

It has long been lamented by students that they spend too much money during Bushweek. This year we have a solution: pay in advance. Tickets are on sale for the Bushweek B & S Ball, Chicken & Champagne Breakfast, Return to Transylvania Night and a Keg Raffle.

Save yourself money by buying all your tickets at once and receiving a \$5 discount.

WHERE?

Tickets are on sale at the Refectory at lunchtimes and at College Dining Rooms on the following days:
Burgmann - Monday 3rd
Johns - Tuesday 4th
Ursies - Wednesday 5th
Bruce - Thursday 6th
Burton & Garran, Friday 7th

TICKETS ARE LIMITED SO BE QUICK

BULK TICKET! \$5 OFF

Bulk Ticket:	\$20
B & S Ticket	4
Chicken & Champagne	5
Return to Transylvania	2
2 Keg Raffle Tickets	\$31

Our price only \$26 for a week's entertainment

BUSHWEEK BUSHWEEK BUSHWEEK BUSHWEEK BUSHWEEK BUSHWEEK BUSHWEEK BUSHWEEK

WEDNESDAY

It has long been thought by many that Canberra hides a number of great Party Rock Bands and at midday we give them a chance to show you their best in the ANU Battle of the Bands, the final consists of a free lunchtime concert held on the grass area between the Union and Toad Hall. There will be a bar open downstairs at the Union for those who require refreshments and can't bear the trip up the stairs to the Union Bar.

It should be a great way to spend the afternoon avoiding lectures and getting quietly drunk in preparation for a big night.

Starting at 6.30 at Burgmann College we're creating a monster, as all students are welcome to participate in yet another Interhall Bar Crawl. By 7.15 at John's people will be getting into the swing of things and by 8pm the speech will become slurred and the stance a little unsteady. 8.45 at Burton & Garran should see the first of the early dropouts and casualties. 9.00 at Bruce Hall will see those used to these endurance events just getting their form in time for a huge climax at the Union Bar starting at 10.00 and featuring live music and plenty of drinks.

THURSDAY

The relative merits (or lack of) of Canberra will be debated at lunchtime Thursday at the Arts Centre. The wit and wisdom should flow as a collection of well-known personalities debate the topic "Canberra is merely a waste of a good sheep paddock".

Come and hear the knockers and the defenders do their best in this year's Swain's Bushweek Debate, as they solve this all important and potent question.

More perplexing questions will be solved Thursday Night in the Bushweek Quiz Night at the Union with prizes of Book vouchers from Beaky's Books.

Test your knowledge against your peers and win some great prizes along the way.

If all this seems a little too intellectual then you can find a haven at the Union Bar or simply rest before Friday's celebrations.

FRIDAY

There are no activities planned for Friday morning but rumour has it the colleges on campus have been contacted concerning an anonymous Scavenger Hunt.

The Students' Association put an end to these activities two years ago due to damage, caused and they have no involvement in this year's hunt, however the udging is always spectacular to watch and this year should be no exception.

Official activities start late morning with the Woodchop as the Foresters take on the world at their own game.

At midday comes ANU's chance for a place in the record books as we make an attempt for the world's longest Boat Race. We will need all the help we can get, so come along and take a place in history. All beer for the event is being supplied by the Students' Union.

Also around this time there will be a Sumo Wrestling Competition, involving the colleges and other individual entries. The venue is next to Sullies which should lead to a few great falls.

Early afternoon brings on the always tasteless Iron-gut competition. Bring your umbrellas and raincoats as the vomit will surely fly as ANU's finest attempt to push their already punished bodies further into oblivion by consuming a series of inedible concoctions and assorted culinary disasters.

The afternoon winds on with Belly Sliding and Boat Races at the Union Bar as most students steadily write themselves off for the rest of the weekend.

Those still standing and conscious by evening will travel into Civic for the annual "Drink the Pub Dry" as we raid an unsuspecting Civic pub and attempt to consume its entire supply of alcohol.

VAMPIRE CUP

Also during Bushweek the annual Vampire Cup is being held, with a prize of yet another keg of beer going to the college or department that donates the most blood to the Woden Red Cross Blood Bank.

P.S. Giving blood and then getting drunk can be hazardous.

**Bushweek Charity:
Canberra Youth Refuge**

The Canberra Youth Refuge was set up in 1978 to cater for the short term crisis accommodation needs of people from 12 to 18 years. Our clients normally refer from Juvenile Aid Bureau (Police), Welfare Branch, School Counsellors and family-self referral. At least one of a given current group will be on remand from the Children's Court.

The average age of Refuge clients is 16, with the balance of sexes being generally equal. Length of stay is around two weeks, but is highly dependent on each individual's unique circumstances. A large proportion of clients are from Canberra. There is a regular flow from rural towns surrounding the ACT, with other itinerants arriving nationally. Itin-

erant flow appears to come down the east coast to Canberra, in the majority of cases.

Our paid staff consists of three full time and two part-time. Of this staff two are the co-ordinators. We also maintain a pool of volunteer staff, to which we are constantly adding with interested people from a wide spectrum of the community. The volunteer staff are vital to the successful operation of the Refuge, our priority is to attract and recruit people for this two way rewarding process.

Staff at the Refuge maintain a 24 hour roster and are responsible, on a solo basis for up to eight children. All staff, and periodically the management comm-

ittee, come together each Wednesday for a staff meeting at which notes and clients

are discussed. Staff provide support and "band-aid" counselling to clients, assessing individual cases and referring to government agencies and various helping centres where required. We liaise on a network basis, with all these agencies and centres, constantly, which keeps us up to date with that network.

We have recently admitted our 1,000th resident and demand for places is increasing. We expect that demand for accommodation will increase markedly following the abolition of the under eighteen USB.

Our extensions are due to be opened by the end of this year and we look forward to having a representative from your organization joining our opening celebration day.

The Canberra Youth Refuge is managed by a community based committee and is funded by the Government under SAAP. We currently operate out of a four bedroom house which is ideally located in relation to most North Canberra services, bus routes and the city. This criteria and our quiet cul-de-sac address, were important in deciding to extend the house rather than face the prospect of leaving our well-known house. Extensions under way will provide eight single bedrooms, large living areas and modern service areas for residents. These improvements will allow a much improved administration area, allowing for the first time, interview, quiet, study, and adequate office areas.

ECOPOLITICS 2



SOME NEGLECTED ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
paper given by Brian Martin

Some environmental issues have been the centre of attention for both environmentalists and members of the public, such as forestry, nuclear power, whaling and southwest Tasmania. Other issues are, arguably, just as serious but have received relatively little attention; human environment issues, and union & work issues, such as the automobile, coal burning and soil degradation. Some of the reasons for neglect of such issues are:

- i) personal involvement in the issue
- ii) entrenchment in society
- iii) campaign focuses that concentrate around an incident
- iv) social class
- v) lack of strategy

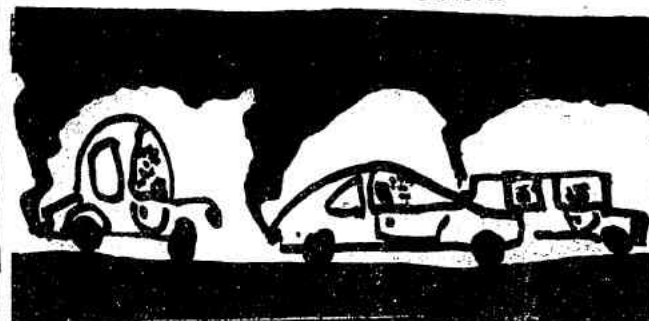
Strategy problems can be further categorized as:

- a) reactive campaigning
- b) impulsive campaigning
- c) short-term perspective
- d) limited links to other movements.
- e) unexamined assumptions

Some of the problems of coal burning and reasons why it should be an environmental issue are:

- coal mining
- acidrain
- greenhouse effect
- disease
- centralised power
- problems of the automobile
- direct casualties
- air pollution
- neighbourhood dislocation
- economic costs
- social inequality
- psychological effects
- worker regimentation
- surveillance(via registration)

sandra



- d) Competition with indigenous fauna.
- e) Soil compaction.
- f) Eutrophication.
- g) Exotic seed dissemination.
- 4) Introduction of exotic microorganisms;
- 5) Soil and water eutrophication from organic fertiliser use and waste disposal.
- 6) Disruption of indigenous aquatic ecosystems from any of the above plus direct engineering interference.

Redressing these problems will require:

1. Accessible education in ecological principles as applied to Australian ecologies:
2. Revision of accepted alternative lifestyle philosophies and land management practices to fit ecological principles. These principles should be used to preserve Australian indigenous ecosystems and flora and fauna as a first priority.



THE POLITICAL ROLE OF ENERGY FORECASTING MYTHOLOGY

from a talk by Ian Lowe, Director, Science Policy Research Centre, School of Science, Griffith University.

Energy demand forecasting has relied on two powerful myths — exponential growth

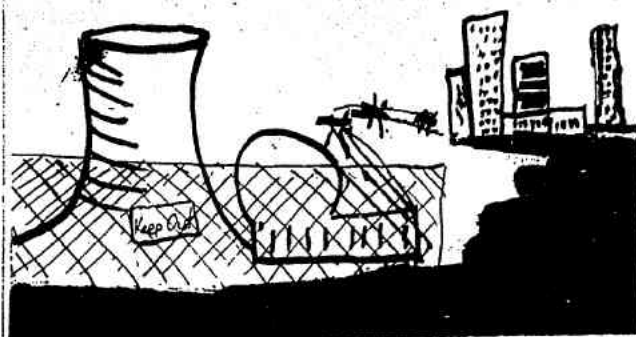
and an alleged causal relationship between energy demand and economic growth. This mythology suggests that increasing energy use is both a necessary general feature of industrial society and an important specific indicator of material prosperity.

To combat the first myth, energy use has been constant over the last 10 years. While previously, exponential growth has occurred, energy forecasters have extrapolated along previous trends without consideration of the recent evidence. The forecasters' belief has appeared more important than the reality. Despite a levelling out of energy use forecasters continue to predict exponential growth. The State Electricity Authority are still predicting exponential growth although between 1970-80 there existed a drop of 15% in energy use/GDP of all capitalist countries.

The myth of the relationship between energy demand and economic growth has been shown, since rather than being closely connected the two are not even correlated significantly. Perpetual growth is seen as increasingly more unrealistic. In a closed system there are limits via population, via throughput and via inequality. The growth ethos leads to squandering of natural resources through wasteful consumption. In the last 50 years fundamental problems highlighting that the earth is in fact a closed system, should be making us reconsider the sense of this pursuit of growth for growth's sake. These problems include the end of the world's fossil fuels, acid precipitation, the increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere leading to climatic changes and the ultimate — the explosion of the world's arsenal of nuclear weapons.

By equating energy use with growth and portraying growth as a necessary feature of a healthy industrialised economy this push toward more and more energy use takes on a political aspect. The forecasting of an ever-increasing demand for energy is a tool which emphasizes a particular non-sustainable lifestyle and at the same time lends it credibility. The two support each other — we want growth so we need to use more energy, we need more energy in order to sustain this growth. There is no questioning of the basic assumptions used. This forecasting is then partially self-fulfilling — once the supply is there a demand is created via the growth ethos. When this forecasting flies in the face of the available evidence it is certainly time to question the impartiality of the so-called experts.

Helen Jenkins



The Centre for Environmental Studies, University of Tasmania, hosted the second annual conference of environmental politics which was held over four days in May. Last year Griffith University, Queensland, held the inaugural conference as a response to the growing environmental politics movement and the need to share and consolidate its ideas, experience and theories.

Helen Jenkins and myself attended as members of the ANU Peace and Environment Group. In all, the conference had nine lecture periods, each with two-three papers; two plenary sessions, a panel session with Senator Janine Haines, Jean Meltzer and Bill Royce (he was to put the "New Right" perspective however failed to appear), and the final plenary; an introduction/welcome from John Devereux and opening from Bob Brown; and an excursion day. Since the lecture sessions ran concurrently we had to make choices about what to hear, generally we had feedback from other sessions. Some of the sessions were excellent, others could conceivably come under the title of 'intellectual wank'.

The following abstracts and condensed papers are selected on the basis that one of us felt them to be useful/interesting. We have full copies of some papers, so if you're inspired by the abstract we are willing to make copies available.

Peace and Environment Group will be having a discussion and slide evening early in second semester. Discussion will be of the conference and arising issues; the slides are of SW Tasmania.

P.E.G. meets weekly on Tuesday nights 6-8pm in Rm HA 27.

sandra

ECOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF SOME ALTERNATIVE LIFESTYLE PRACTICES

paper by John Robin

One of the fundamental aims of the alternative lifestyle movement is to minimise the impact of human lifestyles on indigenous ecosystems. Unfortunately, misdirected philosophies and a general lack of knowledge of ecological principles, applied to Australian ecologies, mean alternative lifestylers may be causing serious and potentially serious ecological problems.

Although these problems are not unique to alternative lifestyles, examination is warranted because:

1. Many alternative lifestylers live in close proximity to indigenous bushland.
2. Alternative lifestylers may be prime protagonists of some ecological problems. Such problems include:
 - 1) Direct destruction of indigenous vegetation;
 - 2) Exotic plant escapes from garden to bushland and genetic interaction between garden plants and indigenous species;
 - 3) Domestic and feral animal introduction or encouragement with the following consequences
 - a) domestic native animal disease transmission.
 - b) Feral animal escape.
 - c) Grazing and other effects of domestic stock on indigenous and semi-indigenous vegetation.

GREEN POLITICS: A practice in search of a theory?

condensed version of a paper by Robyn Eckersley given at the Ecopolitics II conference, Tasmania 1987.

The conventional view of politics as merely an intra-human struggle over the ownership, control and distribution of resources, including "natural resources" is rejected as both arrogant and myopic because it invariably presupposes the sorting out of these problems at the expense of the nonhuman world and ultimately, humanity itself. A search has therefore begun for a new political discourse that will recognize other life-forms and ensure that their "interests" are respected and, as far as possible, protected in all political decision making.

The West German Green party "experiment" has served as a remarkable impetus to a growing number of Green parties elsewhere, particularly in Europe and North America, but also in Australia. What is becoming apparent is that these electoral forays are but one particular manifestation of a much broader international Green movement that has slowly emerged in the last decade as a result of the maturing and linking together of grassroots groups and networks concerned with the environment, peace, social justice, womens' issues and third world problems. Australian green party initiatives are only newly forming and, for the moment, are tending to reject parliamentary politics.

Despite the success of the various Green parties in Europe and elsewhere and the growing momentum towards the building of a wider Green movement, the domain of Green politics - its contours, vision and priorities - remains loose and fluid, awaiting detailed theoretical elaboration and

consolidation. Unlike the labour movement, the Green movement has no defining oeuvre, no master oracle having the stature and authority of a figure such as Marx. Such theoretically predetermined bearings are, however, anathema to the Green movement, which prides itself on its grass root origins and the attention it gives to process - to avoiding hierarchical decision-making structures, ensuring the rotation of duties and generally encouraging a participatory ethos. To the extent that recognizable Green principles have emerged: ecology, social responsibility, grassroots democracy and nonviolence.

An inquiry into the question as to whether Marxism can be developed in such a way as to enable it constructively to address the environmental crisis in its own terms has led many Marxist scholars to reject key aspects of orthodox Marxist theory (particularly the revolutionary potential of the working class and the central importance of industrial technology in emancipating the oppressed) to the point where they now identify themselves as "post-Marxist". Marxism is thus little more than a quarry, from which some useful theoretical tools and insights may be salvaged but which must ultimately be abandoned in favour of a new, ecologically inspired political philosophy. Yet there remains a significant school of thought that insists that a revised Marxist framework remains the only fruitful theory of Green politics and thus a basis for the tensions that underly the red/green debate. To argue that Green politics is but a continuation of Socialism, Marxism or Feminism or of another tradition is to misunderstand its more radical thrust, namely, its critique of anthropocentrism, technological optimism and industrial gigantism.

The special appeal to ecology, as the unifying metaphor of Green politics, is that it offers a means of tracing the interconnections between the multifaceted crises facing the world today, ranging from pollution, resource depletion and species extinction to poverty, disease, social and economic injustice, alienation and political oppression. It also importantly lends itself to the constructive vision of an alternative future. Perhaps the most significant argument from the ecological perspective is that the environmental crisis is due in no

small measure to the widespread and deeply entrenched belief that humans are the centre of meaning and value, separate and superior to the rest of life on earth, whereas the environment (by definition, everything not us) is regarded merely as a resource base, separate from us and existing solely as a means for human betterment rather than as a meaningful end in itself.

Political struggles that seek liberation through the human conquest of nature by means of the continued expansion of material production are seen as self-defeating when viewed from the perspective of the ecological paradigm because such action threatens to undermine, in the long run, our own life-support system. We need to identify with the fate of other life-forms, thus realising that the nonhuman world is part of our larger Self and that when other lifeforms are needlessly destroyed we experience a diminishment of that Self. This does not deny nature's serviceability, but it does object strongly to the dominant attitude that reduces nature to a stockpile of resources.

Another important theme to arise from the ecological paradigm is the tendency of Western society to foster a cultural, physical and psychological monoculture leading to both natural and social world impoverishment. Mutually reinforcing ecological principles of diversity, complexity, mutualism (or symbiosis) and spontaneity guarantee the widest realm of freedom for both nature and society. The development of science and technology, the rise of the nation state and its increasingly centralized institutions, and the population explosion - when combined with an anthropocentric and technocratic rationality - are seen as the chief sources of both environment degradation and social oppression. Class, gender, racial, religious and other social struggles are not downplayed in the ecological paradigm but rather located within the context of these more overarching developments.

"...it is ... a struggle of the community against class society, the society of division, the society of domination. It is therefore not the struggle of socialist worker to succeed the bourgeois individual



as the subject of history. Rather, it is the emergence of the person, the organic social self, who must through social, communal self-realization combat those forces and ideologies which reduce this self to asociality (individualism, privatism) or being as producer (productivism)." (Clark J. 1984 The Anarchist Movement: reflections on culture, nature and power Black Rose Books Montreal)

The revolutionary subject is, therefore, the active, responsible person-in-community.

How then is this deep seated paradigm shift or new Green hegemony to be realized by an essentially anarchic, popular alliance of disaffected middle class groups whose membership stands outside the main institutions and power structures of society?

Perhaps the ultimate principle of ecopraxis is the need to maintain consistency between ends and means. The

central principles of nonviolence and grassroots democracy may therefore be seen as both strategies and ultimate goals. This necessarily rules out the formation of revolutionary vanguards for they are seen to subvert utopian ends by authoritarian means. The most revolutionary structures are seen to be those that foster the development of self-help, community responsibility and free activity and are consistent with the ecotopian ideal of a loose federation of regions or communes. One vision is that of self contained "Bioregions". A "bioregion" is a naturally bounded geographical area within which a human community would sensitively adapt its needs to the areas' carrying capacity; living in accordance with the geological formations, soils, watersheds, climate, flora and fauna of the region. The State would be relevant only insofar as it can be a site for channelling resources and subsidies away from the Industrial Goliath towards new communal endeavours, which would then seek to

withdraw from the world market. Difficult questions of population size and inter-regional government regulation cannot be ignored nor can they be adequately answered at present.

Whilst the communitarian ideals promoted by the Bioregionalists provide an important mobilizing vision and should be encouraged, much more needs to be addressed if their vision is not to be condemned to the political margins. Exemplary action is important but it is not enough; structural change is essential in order to break down the power and resistance of dominant vested interests. Then considerably more attention must be given to linking the theoretical understanding of Green views with eco-praxis which will ensure a positive and secure base for the further growth of the Green Movement.

(condensed by Sandra McDougall)

The Plunder of Tasmania's Natural Resources

Bob Burton, Vice-President of Australian Conservation Foundation and Campaign Officer with the Wilderness Society

This paper examines the relationship between the private companies which dominate the resource extraction industry and the Tasmania government. Their powerful position has enabled them to influence policies relevant to them and to protect any gains from previous lobbying efforts.

The 17 top electricity users include Comalco, Tioxide, Temco, a subsidiary of BHP, Aust. Paper Products Manufacturing - a woodchip mill, ANM - a newsprint mill. They are mostly externally owned companies and are export oriented. They account for 95% of mineral exports and 25% of woodchip exports from Tasmania.

Thus these companies have an excellent bargaining position, but their interests are not necessarily coincident with the interests of Tasmanians. In the words of the Gunns Timber Co., responsible for logging in the Lemonthyme, "Tasmania is a wonderful place to rape."

The privileges extended to these companies include

- exemptions from aspects of the Environmental Act, e.g. Comalco must not adhere to the acceptable levels of fluoride emission
- \$34 m power subsidies
- low mineral royalties
- secrecy on pollution levels and employment levels
- no formal EIS

The Cringila Coalwash Dump. The Politics of Industrial Waste Disposal: The triumph of community politics or the failure of environmental consciousness?

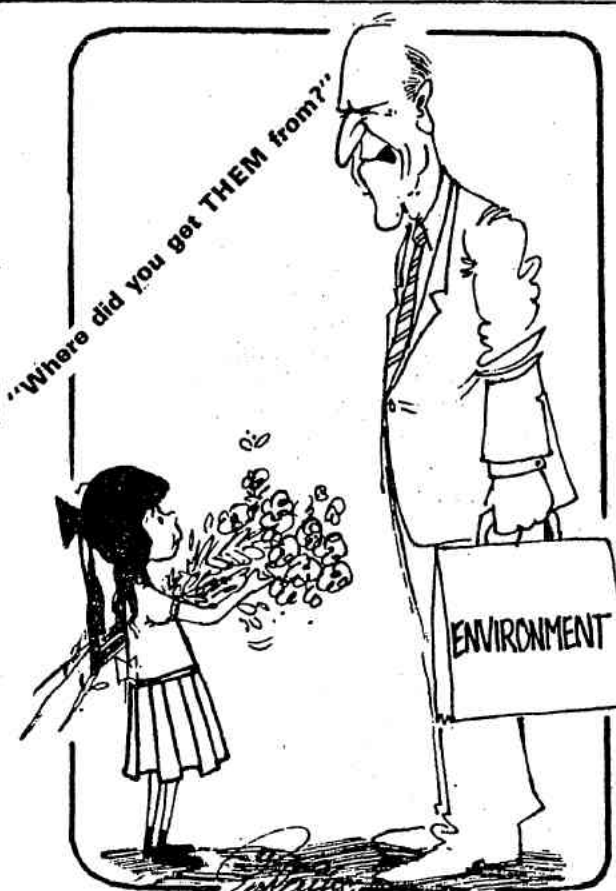
Glenn Mitchell, employed by the Illawarra Area Health Service with responsibility for migrant health services.

This paper discussed an interesting case study which showed a group representing a community of 2,500 people with little experience or money, many without more than a basic knowledge of English, managed to turn a decision by Australian Iron & Steel (AIS), a BHP subsidiary.

The suburb of Cringila in Wollongong is dominated by the factory. The noise, smells and constant sight of it constantly underline the essentially industrial nature of the area. Most of the residents who are paid workers, work for AIS or are on the dole as a result of retrenchments. AIS relied on this domination to ensure that there would be no complaints about it, dumping 7 million tonnes of coalwash and steel wastes on a 40ha site at Cringila for 3-5 years. The level of the feeling of security about the control the company had over Cringila is indicated by their initial choice of a site next to a school and up against residents' backfences. There existed general dissatisfaction in the community with the steel works, before this incident. Those who worked in its coke oven had a 90% chance of contracting lung cancer, 14,000 jobs were lost in six months, and the works were dirty - causing much pollution in the area. The residents decided to oppose AIS's choice of a dumping site.

These privileges not only allow the expansion of these large foreign owned companies at the expense of smaller local firms but also give them carte blanche to do as much damage as is required for short term profit maximisation.

The company line is successful due to the large number of social forces which toe it. Over the last 17 years these companies have built up their relationship with the media, public agencies and political parties. With these on side, one of the only possible remaining opponents would be the union movement. The unions however are not well-organised in comparison to the companies and more significantly, are not ecologically educated. The well known "jobs vs trees" dichotomy is alive and well in Tasmania. The only opposition has come from the environmental movement. Bob Burton traced its development and considered its success in separating Tasmania's interests from the interests of



The action group found itself up against a mighty adversary. AIS threatened to close the works and remove their livelihood if the dumping was not allowed to go ahead. Many of the opponents had to give in camera submissions to an inquiry as a result of threats of job loss from the company. AIS was able to prevent any quotation from its EIS - one could only read it and talk about it, but not quote anything directly from it. One of AIS's main arguments was the absence of any alternative site. However an independent report came out suggesting that an alternative site at Wongawilli would have less social impact. (Only 10 families lived in the area and none lived close to the dumping site.) This site had been discovered by the company but as it was further from the factory than Cringila, it was dismissed.

these companies, and in moving towards a more sustainable, environmentally benign economic development.

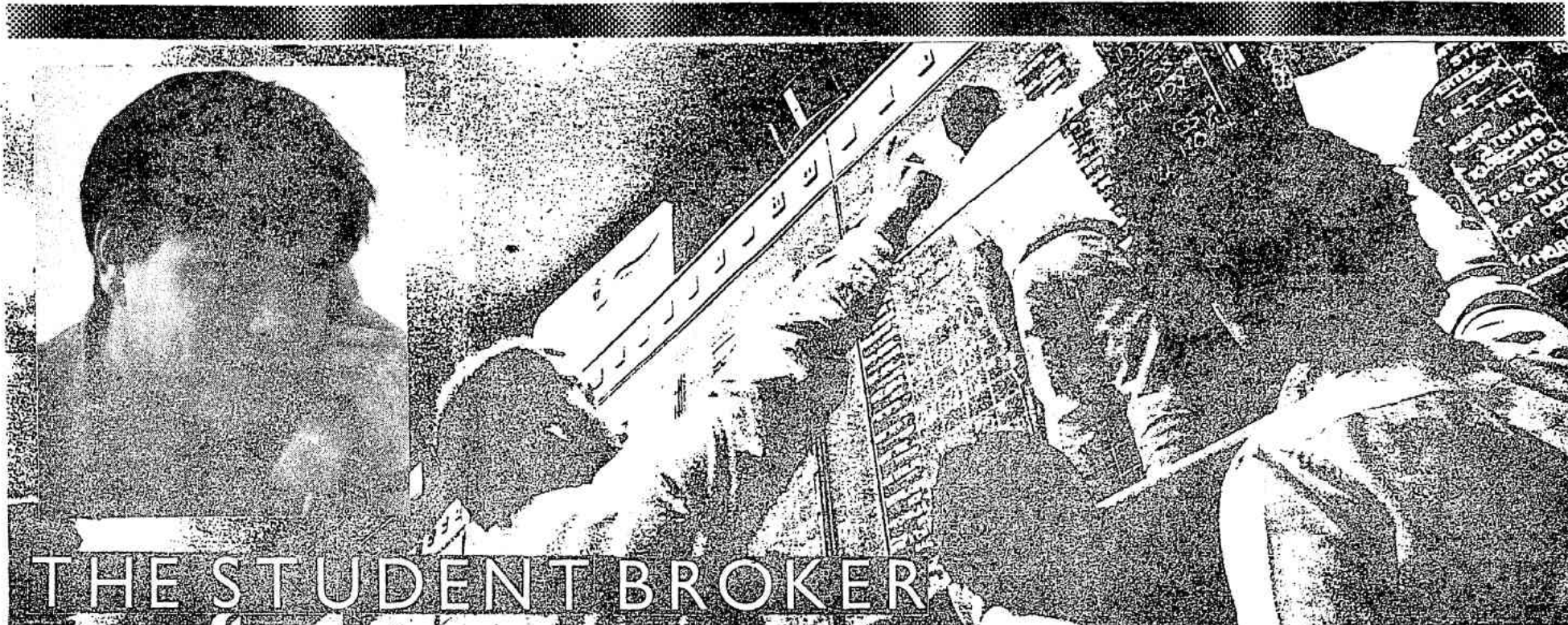
Until 1976 the conservation movement was embryonic. Between 1976 and 1981 some minor advances occurred. Conservation areas in SW Tasmania were established as was the Wild Rivers National Park.

HEC was placed under ministerial control. Between 1982 and 1984 polarisation over the issue occurred with falling support for the Greens whilst the companies continued ahead with their plans. The Franklin victory in 1984 was a turning point. Between 1984 and 1987 there have been proper changes to the Tasmanian Development Commission, a woodchip and electricity levy have been applied, royalties on coal have been instituted, a new Forest Practices must be adhered to and Environmental Impact Studies (EIS) are now compulsory. These are minor reforms which don't really harm the companies but are certainly steps in the right direction. The message then was that although it is certainly an uphill battle it is nevertheless a worthwhile one at which we may succeed. The conservation movement must use the political parties as much as it can and through informing the unions of the consequences of particular policies, and of the possibilities in other more environmentally sustainable areas, gain their support also.

A number of inquiries had been conducted into the dumping and finally the NSW Government forced AIS to use the Wongawilli site. The paper concluded that while this was satisfactory for Cringila, governments should be encouraging companies to find alternative methods for the dumping of industrial waste. Finding some suburb powerless enough so it will not complain at becoming an industrial cesspit is hardly a socially ideal solution. Typically these suburbs will consist of poorer, non-English speaking people with little political awareness and with a fear of the company. While this dumping may be cheap for AIS it is by no means the only solution. The waste can, and in other places in the world has been used for example as road fill or dam fill. This process may be more expensive but it is more socially responsible.

The triumph of the residents' association is made more of an achievement when one sees that they received no support from the unions and none from ACF or any environmental lobby group. They had to fight the battle on their own resources with no prior experience. Glenn Mitchell suggested that the reason for this may be a blind spot on the part of the conservation movement toward the working class, who traditionally have not been involved in the green movement. As the Cringila residents are also mostly non-English speaking migrants, they found it doubly difficult to tap into the resources of the environmental movement. These experiences empowered these residents, who went on to demand more from the local council and the company. A local park and local recreational facilities were established, lending hope to others active in small community groups.

Helen Jenkins



THE STUDENT BROKER

Playing the Takeover Game

Jules Twigg

In this edition, the Student Broker explains the basic features and processes involved in take-overs. Jules will outline the basic types and forms of take-over offers that individual shareholders may receive for some or all of their shareholdings in a particular company. A simple chart is presented that shareholders may follow in the hope of obtaining the highest price possible for their shares in the event of a company take-over.

Individual shareholders may receive a take-over offer for their shares for many different reasons. The main reasons involved are due to the perception by a company raider that the target company's shares are under-valued by the stock market's pricing. A corporate raider may see this as an opportunity to buy the target company cheaply and after acquisition divide up and sell the company's assets at a profit. This is known as 'asset stripping'. Alternatively, the raider may see the company as poorly managed, and by taking control of the company the raider would be able to install a new management to run the company far more profitably. Another major reason may be that it could be cheaper and quicker to buy an existing company rather than to set up a new enterprise to fulfil the raiding company's purpose.

Once a corporate raider has acquired 20% of a target company by law the raiding company cannot make further significant share purchases without extending a formal take-over offer to all shareholders of the target company. A take-over offer may be for some of the shareholders' shares, or as a partial

offer, or it may be an offer for all of the individual's shares. The consideration offered by the raiding company can either be in the form of cash, shares in the raiding company, or a combination of both. A take-over offer must be open for at least one month.

A shareholder may receive a conditional take-over offer, which is an offer conditional upon a minimum acceptance level being achieved. The offer is only successful if the requirement is fulfilled. If the minimum acceptance level has been reached, the bid may be declared unconditional at the offeree company's discretion. Unconditional means that the offer terms must be adhered to by both the offeror and the accepting offerees.

A shareholder may receive a take-over offer in one of two forms:

(a) Take-over document or off-market offer.

The offeror (corporate raider) must issue an offer document, called a Part A* statement to all existing shareholders of the company. The documents set out the terms and conditions of the take-over. It states the consideration of the offer, advises shareholders where and how they should exchange their share certificates if they are accepting the offer, and the duration of the offer period. A Part A statement may only be issued after approval is achieved from the Corporate Affairs Commission.

After an offer document has been sent to all shareholders, the target company will issue a Part B* statement in reply. This is a statement issued by

the Directors as to whether they think the shareholders should accept the offer. Included in the statement is an independent, qualified advisor's report as to the valuation of raider's offer. If Directors advise to accept the offer, this would be a fair indication that the company's control will change hands. This means that individual shareholders should either sell their shares or be prepared to accept a position as a minority shareholder in the company.

(b) 'Take-over announcement' or on-market offer

The offeror advises the Stock Exchange and all existing shareholders, that a member firm of the exchange (i.e. stock-broker) will 'stand in the market' for one month, and purchase shares at a particular price.

A Part C* statement, sent to all shareholders, gives similar information to a Part A statement. To accept the offer, shareholders must sell shares through a stock-broker at the offer price, and pay the relevant stamp duty and brokerage. The target company's directors' attitude to the offer is set out in a Part D* statement.

These types of take-over offers are rarely implemented as they are very easy to aggravate by someone offering to bid one cent above the offer price.

Once an offer has been implemented, they become very difficult to withdraw, except in certain circumstances. Exceptions have occurred when the Trade Practices Commission disapproves of the offer and when a certain condition of the offer has been drastically altered. When a withdrawal occurs every shareholder who accepted the offer before withdrawal must be subsequently advised in writing. If the offer is unconditional, the accepting shareholders have the option either to request return of their share certificates or receive the consideration offered.

If a raiding company has reached 90% ownership of a target company, it must compulsorily buy out the remainder of the company's shares. This is not undesirable for the remaining shareholders as they receive the same offer price as all previous shareholders.

*These are very important, and often complex documents where shareholders are strongly advised to contact a stock-broker or financial adviser if they are in any doubt or need advice.

Blue Chip Report

The following is a list of the most outstanding trades for July:

Investor	Stock	Profit/(loss) (\$)
Peter Letts	N.E.Gold	1,400
Sarah Laverty	Kelpie	1,235
Peter Phelps	East Coast	(2,000)
	South West	(1,020)
	CMGA	2,800
The Bagwan	Placer Pacific	600
Paul Ferguson	Bell Resources	550
The 'Judges'	IMT	400
Piousness P/L	Westmex	270
Jeremy Stuparich	Latec	(300)
Bob Wheeldon	Newtech	(1,300)

Another comprehensive list of competitors' standings will be provided in the next issue of WORONI. Investors are reminded that the 'Blue-chip' Competition officially closes on Monday 7th September 1987. Any shares held at the close of trade will be valued at the last sale price for that day.

All 'Blue-chip' competitors and other readers of WORONI will be officially invited to the 'Blue-Chip' Presentation Evening in September.

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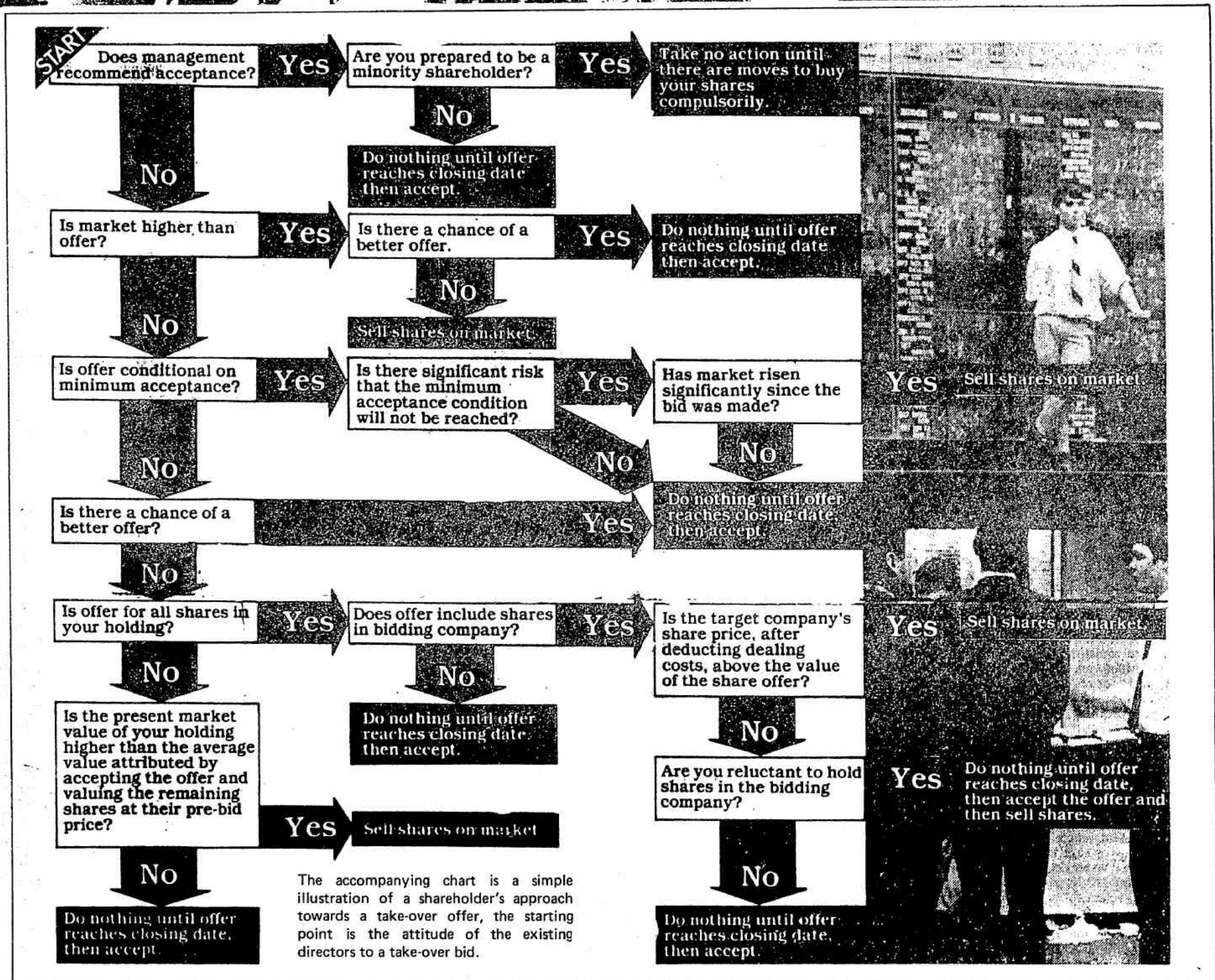
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SUBMISSION RELATING TO THE QUESTION OF A TREATY BETWEEN AUSTRALIA'S ABORIGINAL AND NON-ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

In accordance with the invitation to the general public to submit memoranda on the various aspects of the Constitutional Commission's work, our group, Students Against Racism (an affiliate of the Australian National University Students Association), hereby submits this memorandum.

Fundamentally, our group advocates the negotiation and conclusion of a treaty between representatives of the Aboriginal people and representatives of the non-Aboriginal people presently living in Australia. We believe these people should negotiate at a state to state level basing themselves on the current state of international law, especially the principles of self-determination and the protection of rights of indigenous peoples, thereby producing a Treaty which recognises Aboriginal Sovereignty over Australia as an intrinsic and non-negotiable matter. Such a treaty should thereafter arrive at mutually acceptable understandings accommodative of the interests of all parties, including recognition of the substantial, even though illegally acquired, interest, that peoples of non-Aboriginal origin have acquired in Australia. Furthermore, such a Treaty should incorporate in it safeguard mechanisms and guarantees as well as have a nationally and internationally recognized status to prevent a situation in which the illegally acquired interests of non-Aboriginal Australian peoples can in the future be used to overwhelm, undercut or subvert the fundamental principle of Aboriginal sovereignty over the Australian Continent.

It is with regard to this matter of protection and safeguards that we believe the Constitutional Commission and the Constitution has an extremely important role to play. Accordingly, we elaborate on this aspect first, and then conclude with a brief statement of what we think the content of a Treaty should be. (We are of course aware that the commission has decided that its role is only to consider "whether the constitution should be amended to provide the framework within which such an agreement could operate", having already come to the conclusion that "It is not within the terms of reference of the... (Commission)... to consider whether it is desirable for the Commonwealth Government to enter into a Makarrata with the representatives of the Aboriginal people" (Constitutional Commission, Issues Paper, Committee on the Distribution of Powers, p.49).

Even so, we consider that a few comments on the Treaty itself are fundamental to any discussion of the role the Constitution will play in providing a legal underpinning for the legitimacy and long-term maintenance of the understandings arrived at a prospective Treaty document.

In accordance with the Commission guidelines, we respond as follows.

Question 1: Should the constitution be amended to give Constitutional backing to a Makarrata negotiated between the Commonwealth and representatives of the Aboriginal people?

First of all, we object to the use of the word "Makarrata". Although it is an Aboriginal word coming from the language of the Yolngu people, it has currently acquired a common usage incorporating within its meaning the notion of a Treaty subject to Australian Federal, or perhaps even State law. We do not support such a circumscribed or domestically dependent Treaty.

Even so, however, we do support the idea that a Treaty recognising sovereign rights for Aboriginal people, but accommodating the substantial interests of non-Aboriginal people, should receive firm constitutional backing.

Indeed for such constitutional backing to have full effect, the process of negotiating a Treaty should commence and proceed alongside the business of debating and drafting a new Constitution. This would ensure that there is a complete concordance between the Constitution and the Treaty, and would also make certain that the relevant protective clauses in the Constitution take into full account the language, content and intention of the Treaty itself. Finally, undertaking the two processes at the same time would ensure that the Treaty could be appended to the Constitution, and thus become an integral part of it. Such a process would not only have the legal consequence of further protecting the

rights of Aboriginal people; it would also complete in a symbolically satisfying and effective way the process of placing Aboriginal people on a footing of equality with non-Aboriginal people which was initiated by non-Aboriginal peoples in 1967.

Question 2: If there is to be constitutional backing, what form of constitutional backing should be provided?

Students Against Racism strongly supports

- a) a Treaty
- b) Constitutional backing for such a Treaty
- c) The incorporation of the Treaty into the Constitution

The particular form of constitutional backing that we would wish to see should include a clause which prohibits change of the Treaty if such changes would have the effect of violating the rules of international law relating to the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples (see Appendix 1 for a statement of such rights).

This protective clause should also recognise the status of the Treaty as having been entered into as a State to State compact, and therefore coming under the customary international law rules governing Treaties, as

subsequently codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

Question 3: Are there any practical or other difficulties in the way of providing any such constitutional backing?

In our view the only difficulties involved are the absence of political will on the part of the Federal Government, and the prejudices and antipathy of significant sections of the non-Aboriginal community toward Aboriginal people. However, if a process of education is consistently carried out, many who are currently hostile can be persuaded. In this particular area, the Federal Government and the Constitutional Commission will have to play an educative and "advance guard" role to ensure that this historic opportunity to "cure" Australia's "festering sore" is not missed. The alternative in our view would be constantly increasing racial tension.

As regards the Treaty itself, we agree with the list of possible areas to be incorporated set out at p. 48 of the Issues Paper. We believe, however, that the process of Treaty negotiation should at all times be based on the primacy of the rights of Indigenous peoples, as set out in Appendix One. ♡ ♡



The First Australian:

GETTING

OUR

FACTS

RIGHT

January 26th 1988 will mark two hundred years since the "discovery" and "first settlement" of Australia. It is for this reason that the Bicentennial Year has been set aside as a year of celebration, and commemoration. But what exactly are we celebrating? Was Australia unknown and uninhabited prior to 1788 or are we actually revering that anachronism of the Imperialist Age, the view which holds that nothing really exists until it has been "discovered", settled or mapped by a white man?

Archaeological evidence has proven that Australia (whilst still incorporated with Papua New Guinea and Tasmania) was discovered and settled by homo sapiens sapiens at least 40,000 years ago;

approximately the same time as the same species appeared in Europe. As with the recent settlers of 1788, the earliest inhabitants of Australia imported an already flourishing culture, which continued to develop unimpeded until the eighteenth century. From a rational and historically correct perspective, it is these people who have inhabited Australia since the emergence of humankind who are "the first settlers".

Considering these facts, it is difficult to understand why we persist in our outmoded 18th century attitudes and wish to celebrate, in the face of millennia of continual habitation, a mere two hundred years of "white" occupation.

(Students Against Racism, July 1987; for more information, meeting times, etc. please contact the Students Association office, phone: 49-2444)

Justice and Morality

If I ask you to paint a picture of 'justice' how would you represent it? The tense scene of a court room, the callous, hard-hearted judge pronouncing judgement upon a criminal? Mr Dan (Ghostbuster) Ackroyd in the process of wiping out evil from the earth?

'Justice' is a much used term. Everyone seems to be fighting for justice. The Communists demand the closing of the gap between the rich and the poor. The feminists clamour for equal opportunity. Students take part in demonstrations against apartheid, etc. etc. "Justice! Justice!", they cry with raised fists.

What is "justice"? If it is what I deem it to be, i.e. the quality of being right and fair, then I see great contradiction between what people are clamouring for and the lives that people lead.

Let me explain. If people want justice, they must do justice, "Whoever comes to equity must come with clean hands". What is this "clean hands" business? What has morality got to do with justice? That is precisely the problem with how people think today. Justice and morality are being seen as two separate concepts. Immorality is seen as alright as long as the "harm" is done to themselves. They claim to have the right to do anything they like, be it homosexuality, fornication or incest, as long as nobody is harmed.

I hear shocking sentences like this one, "I have the RIGHT to abort my baby!". It is not the purpose of this article to elaborate on this topic but let us look at some facts. It has been medically proven that the baby's heart starts beating from 14-28 days after conception (usually before the mother even knows she is pregnant) and by the 30th day, almost every

organ has started to form! The foetuses move arms and legs by six weeks and by 43 days brain waves can be read. By eight weeks the foetus has its own fingerprints, can urinate, make a strong fist and can feel pain. And yet abortions of babies up to six months old or more is quite common today! As to whether these babies are mere "tissue", I'll let you judge for yourself.

My point then, is, "justice" and "morality" are inseparable. An act that harms another person is immoral. So is a sin that does not involve injury to another! Morality is the standard by which one judges whether something is right or fair, it is the measuring rod by which the very concept of justice is based on. Imagine trying to ride a bicycle without wheels. Or drawing a line without a ruler. Of course it won't work! Yet that is what people are doing. They want justice to be done in relation to themselves but they dismiss certain moral values as archaic and the product of a past and now irrelevant generation.

A very good illustration of degrading moral values is in the area of the Australian Family Law. Indeed, it is shocking.

For example, the 'trodging down' of the institution of marriage. Do you know that in NSW a de-facto couple gets equal recognition and rights from the law? In fact, in a law lecture, the lecturer said that since a large proportion of cases of co-habitation do not involve a marriage, the institution of marriage is no longer relevant!! Where are the moral values? Isn't the law there to shape society? Or should the law be changed in conformity with the whims of public attitude? The basis of the British legal system is morality. By changing the law to suit

the convenience of a society is degrading moral values and what do you get? Justice?

Let us look at the British legal system as it was originally created. One of the great foundations of this system of justice is the common law, best represented by three statues on the roof of the Inns of Court in England. On one side, is the statue of King Alfred the Great, the king who first gave the people the common law based on the Ten Commandments. The Ten Commandments are moral laws that God handed down to the Jews through God's servant, Moses. Hence, here we see a legal system based on moral laws. That is what I have been endeavouring to show you — justice and morality cannot be separated.

We also see that moral values come from God the Creator of all things. Here, I am making two pre-suppositions. Scientists make many pre-suppositions to back up their theory. So, why can't I? In the beginning God placed these moral values in us so that if we live a life that goes against these values; our conscience acts as a check and we then feel guilty.

When people say that they can do whatever they like as long as they're not encroaching upon the rights of others, they are making the fundamental mistake of pre-supposing the non-existence of a greater or supreme being who is interested in maintaining the standards that God has set.

The statue on the other side is that of King Solomon a man noted for his wisdom. This statue stands for the independence of the judiciary.

Whose statue do you think should be in the middle? It is none other than that of Jesus Christ.

Yes, God is interested in justice and morality. Let us illustrate this by one example of the dealings of God with humankind. As mentioned earlier, God has set the laws that we have to follow. But because we have transgressed God's laws a sentence has been handed down to us — death. That is the standard of God — the law of sin and death. Where there is sin there must be death.

If God were to mete out strict justice upon humankind I tell you, not one will be able to stand before God. Who has not sinned? Who has satisfied all the laws of God?

What a minute, you say, isn't God a God of love? Will God not forgive us for our sins? But God cannot just compromise justice and withhold God's judgement. We find here a dilemma between doing justice and showing mercy.

This dilemma was solved in Jesus, He died on the cross and His blood satisfied the demands of the law. Judgement was placed upon Him. All who accept Him as Lord and Saviour will not suffer condemnation, but with one condition; that they turn from their sins. Hence, both justice and morality is upheld again showing the inseparability of the two concepts in the greatest act of love.

Aaron Wong

P.S. The Students for Christ meets every Friday at B & G Hall, Function Room B, at 8 pm. All welcome!

REPLY TO AARON WONG

Aaron Wong's article "Justice and Morality" which appears in this edition of WORONI contains a disturbing attack upon every woman's right to a safe, legal, affordable abortion, and therefore upon every woman's right to control the quality and direction of her own life. The main thrust of his argument appears to be the claim that "God is on his side" and that acts such as abortion contravene God's unchanging, eternal moral laws. I strongly question the validity of Aaron Wong's assumption that he, as an anti-abortionist, has privileged access to these moral laws. I suggest that a more accurate and humane definition of "morality" is offered by

Jill Wolhandler and Ruth Weber in *The New Our Bodies, Ourselves*

"Deciding whether to have a baby or an abortion is always a serious choice. You have to decide what you believe is responsible, moral and best for yourself and the important people in your life, depending on your needs, resources, commitments and hopes. We believe that compulsory pregnancy and forced motherhood are morally wrong." (p.291)

In offering his version of morality, Aaron Wong somehow manages to equate Christianity with a denial of women's rights as autonomous, free-thinking individuals. This familiar equation strikes me as a contradiction, for I can see nothing more un-Christian than denying a woman her right to make informed choices

for herself in a given situation. Women are not merely baby-machines, neither are we babies: we are human beings capable of making our own moral decisions. Surely if a woman is morally mature enough to be a mother and become responsible for her child's upbringing then she is morally mature enough to decide whether her present circumstances allow her to satisfactorily fulfil her role as a mother.

I am not claiming that abortion is in any way a pleasant or desirable act in itself. Abortion is often a traumatic experience for women, both physically and emotionally (particularly when abortion is illegal or difficult to obtain). But abortion is all too often the only means of preventing greater trauma in a

woman's life — especially as we face the realities of rape, incest, sexual coercion, inadequate birth control methods / information / access, poverty and genetic defects (to name but a few; it's not all sugar and spice, remember). Personally, if I were faced with an unwanted pregnancy I would think long and hard before I decided whether or not to abort. But the decision would be mine, not Aaron Wong's. He may write of morality as "the measuring rod", by which justice is measured, as the wheels of a just bicycle, as a ruler for just line-drawing; but it would be unjust to deny any thinking person the right to hold their own measuring rod, ride their own bicycle and draw their own lines.

Natasha Cica

BIBLE SOCIETY BOOKSHOP
Garema Place Canberra City ACT



"The Bible Specialists"

Success

How to Succeed at Work by Fred Orr
Published by Allen and Unwin Australia.

How to Succeed at Work is a book which will be of interest to you if you are a final year student likely to enter your first permanent job next year. Though written by a Student Counsellor at the University of New South Wales, the book is not specifically aimed at students and graduates. It aims at a readership no less than most workers, personnel managers and trainers in industry, government employment officers, and finally, careers advisers, counsellors and welfare officers. Something for everyone! Fred Orr's essential premise is that there are many things which an individual can do to influence the way in which he or she can become more effective and more efficient, and by doing so, gain 'the psychological edge'.

Is this realistic for you? Can a new graduate, familiar with the work environment, have any real influence on the way in which he or she operates in that environment?

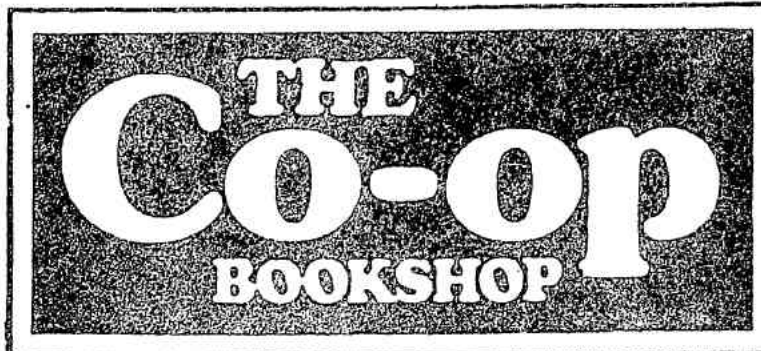
The first way to answer this is to say that there are in fact many different environments in which you can find yourself as a new graduate. Some employers will provide you with a highly structured training programme which has been built on clear notions of the skills, both technical and personal, which you will need in the job. Some will so eagerly throw you in at the deep end that you have little time to think about anything but getting the job done. Others give you little idea what is expected of you, and leave you feeling a little lost, and perhaps bored.

In other words, the extent to which you feel that you have any control over your own life on the job will vary greatly. And you will feel that in your first job, others will mostly make the running.

In spite of this, there are only two chapters of Fred Orr's book which are probably completely irrelevant to the new graduate. They are 'Getting Promoted, Changing Jobs' (you can wait a little while for that) and 'Changing Career, Getting Dismissed, Retiring' (these things should take even longer!). All of the other chapters have a degree of relevance to what you will encounter in a first graduate job, and your reaction to it.

Those chapters are: 'Getting organised to succeed at work'; 'Managing your time efficiently'; 'Developing self-discipline'; 'Enhancing your concentration'; 'Increasing your confidence'; 'Boosting your productivity'; 'Learning how to relax'; 'Keeping fit, beating stress'; 'Sharpening communication skills'; 'Dealing with problem people'; 'Love and hate at work'.

Now, that list covers a lot of territory. You might well ask — do I have to cope with all of that, as well as just learning what is expected of me and making a reasonable impression on the organisation? Well, the book is called *How to Succeed at Work*, and that, obviously, is your first priority — you do want to succeed or, at the very least, you do want to learn, to benefit, from your first job. There are graduates who do get first jobs which are less than they might have hoped, as I have already suggested. The labour market is as difficult as everyone says it is, and while graduates do better than most others, it is certainly true that some will begin their working careers in what are not really 'graduate jobs'.



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I would suggest that, if you find yourself in this position, you might especially benefit from the sort of advice that Fred Orr offers. You might use that job to learn something about the whole business of work, and the behaviour of people in work, which can be of use in all your future jobs. And you might have the possibility of doing this without the pressures which attach to a highly competitive job in a graduate area. This is what is known as making a virtue out of a necessity. That is, seeing the potential in a relatively low-level, non-graduate job as a learning experience. But if you don't do this, if you see such a job simply as a time-killer, then you are probably wasting your time, and minimising your chances of making a better impression the next time you apply for a job you really want.

In other words, I am advocating an approach in which you can use Fred Orr's advice in two different ways. First, as a guidebook to ways to climb the ladder of success within the organisation you join. Secondly, as a general manual for survival and for learning about survival in the world of work.

To some extent, the book is based on a somewhat negative set of promises. That is, that there are all sorts of pitfalls and problems which beset people in the workplace. They cannot organise their time effectively, they lack no ability to concentrate, they do not understand the body language of others or its importance in communication, they are overstressed and unfit, and are constantly confronted with difficult, if not unbalanced fellow workers or bosses. Is this really what the workplace is like?

The workplace is full of people, and those people do present all of these problems, and more. It is probably inevitable that someone who earns his living as a counsellor, as Fred Orr does, will focus on these problems. He has met people, and helped people, with all of them.

But it would be unfair to dismiss what this book has to say simply as dealing with problems. The general advice on the need to develop positive personal skills in the workplace is highly relevant to people starting out on a working career.

While many of these skills are the same as those which you have needed to succeed at university or college — organising your time, becoming self-disciplined, enhancing your concentration — perhaps the major difference in the workplace which graduates will enter is the degree with which these skills and others must be applied while working closely with others. Studying for a degree is probably the most solitary and egocentric task which most of us will ever undertake. Most of us will enter a working life following this which will involve not just daily but minute-by-minute interaction with other people, people with different backgrounds, views and priorities from our own. People with problems of their own. And people who have real power over our futures. Learning how to deal with that is a vitally important part of learning to survive, and to succeed, at work.

There has been a tremendous amount of work done in recent years in the attempt to understand the ways in which people interact in the workplace. And the whole of the human relations field has thrown up insights which are relevant to the workplace. Fred Orr's book is informed by all of this, but is not couched in jargon. It is basically a common-sense book, the kind which it is easy to underestimate. After all, we all know we should be well organised, and fit, and good communicators, and so on. But all of us fall down in these areas.

Not least when we are starting out. The book is as good a general store of advice as you will find on ways to think about your own attitude to work and to improve your performance.

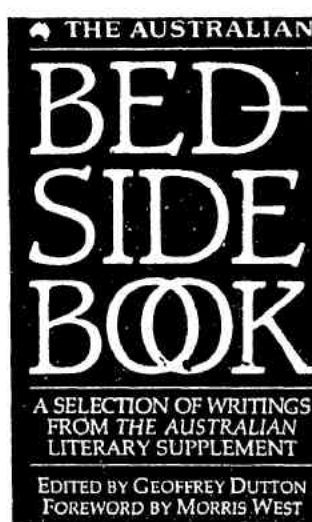
Australian Writing

In 1985 (could it have been 1984?) *The Australian*, by virtue of literary editor Geoffrey Dutton and with the encouragement of editor-in-chief Les Hollings, began publishing every quarter a twelve-page lift-out *Literary Magazine* in its weekend edition. Since then the *Magazine* has generally proved a qualified and quantified success: with writers, who have consistently found it a wide and worthy form and forum, and with many readers, who have thus benefited from the writers and who have done their own writing in droves for the *Magazine's* occasional competitions.

Now comes yet another national collection, even more cozily titled and jacketed, of prose and verse, which *The Australian* has put out

over the last couple of years. Only a quarter of the *Literary Magazine's* efforts have been included, and anthologist Dutton has to explain in the editor's refrain: "In any anthology some sort of balance of style and content has to be aimed at, and every editor of an anthology awaits the complaint of the reader, let alone the writer, that some favourite has not been included."

With the fashion now in short story collections and editions, it is perforce fashionable among Australian reviewers to do just as Mr Dutton dreads and expects. They are always wasting column space complaining to editors of their "favourites" (commonly friends or friends of friends) being omitted from such miscellanies. I have no friends,



literary or otherwise, but I do have such "favourites" in the Aussie lexicon, and some are not involved in this one, and I must complain, just a little. Whatever happened, for instance, to that superbly acerbic Frank Moorehouse lead story published about twelve or so months back? (yes, so superb that I cannot, at this time of writing, recall its title). It certainly does a number all over the Moorehouse story included here, "Martini" (though this, it is true, has one great line: "...but the heart is a big hotel"). Or Manning Clark's distinguished "Phillip Island" piece?

Mr Dutton's other choices are no surprise and critically apposite, when not strictly pedestrian, prosaically middle-of-the-road. Helen Garner's "Life of Art" masterpiece

has been literally anthologized to death ("My friend reads *The Children's Bach* as she shucks onions. My friend likes a good cry") but it originally appeared there in the *Magazine*, so I suppose it deserves its place here. Other writers included are Barry Humphries on his salad days, like wise Dutton (naturally), Barry Westburg (soon to appear also in the Adelaide University LitSoc *Magazine*), Gerard Windsor, Bruce Dawe, Patricia Rolfe, Les Murray, Morris Lurie, an interview with Peter Carey, David Foster, Tim Winton, Kate Grenville, Craig McGregor and Sandra Hall. All seem to be present and accounted for.

Perhaps the biggest editorial query in this case is: who is responsible for the illustrations in this volume?

POETRY

John Tranter

Last semester the ANU English Department hosted Sydney poet John Tranter as Writer-in-Residence. During his twelve weeks at ANU he ran weekly poetry workshops and lectured and tutored Australian Literature students on *The New Australian Poetry*, an anthology he edited in 1979. The anthology is a collection of works by the poets of the "Generation of '68", poets writing mainly in Sydney and Melbourne in the late 1960s. John Tranter is widely considered to be among the finest of this generation of poets whose experimental writings were a defiant challenge to the conservatism of the Australian literary establishment of their time.

The literary establishment against which these poets fought was based largely in university English departments, which not only decided what was or was not "good poetry" but possessed editorial control of the prominent Australian literary magazines. "Good poetry" was defined according to what the new poets saw as outmoded, restrictive, overly academic criteria. Their new poetry, published in "home-made" alternative magazines, was mainly inspired by their unconventional American literary contemporaries. The work of Tranter and others of the "Generation of '68" formed an interesting alternative to more traditional verse as it attempted to creatively break every literary rule.

Twenty years later John Tranter is still producing his unconventional poetry. However in a sense the unconventional has become the conventional, as in 1987 his work is not denounced as valueless by the literary establishment but is prescribed by English departments as fit for study. His work is no longer seen as "radical" but rather as "examinable". It is this change in attitude which causes Tranter to doubt whether a radical "Generation of '88" will ever emerge, for how it is possible to rebel against an establishment which actively encourages literary rebellion and experimentation?

Natasha Cica

HELL

Hell is my familiar place —
I know its halls and corridors —
Paradoxically cool —
Its pot-plants swinging on chains,
Its conservatories of red geraniums.
The old images of hell are not for me —
No desperate flame, no violent grinding of teeth,
Only this daily abyss, this cool, monotonous exile.

— Robert McArthur

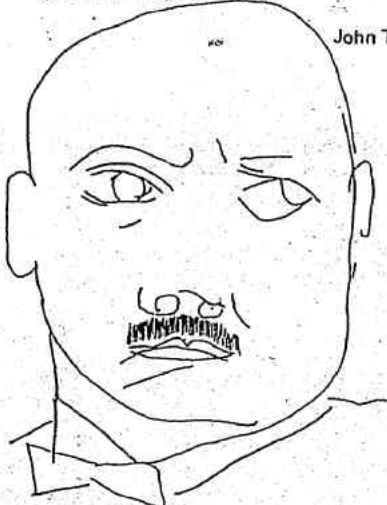
CHORUS OF ACADEMICS (Aristophanic)

'We can't write, we're just critics —
We are humble men:
For writers search the lofty cliffs,
We are safe in our academic pen.
The past is coiled around us
Like a shielding cloak:
We just annotate the moments
When inspiration broke!
Gentlemanly and thorough,
We tread our library floor:
If you speak of the Absolute,
We courteously ignore!
If you speak of the Infinite,
We ask for evidence —
The Holy Ghost is very well,
But we must count our pencil'

Robert McArthur

BRaille

It's a job — teaching half-blind adolescents complex and fascinating lies. As you flip open the textbook a photograph of someone oddly familiar leaps off the page — yes, it's you, though disguised awkwardly, and the subject of a damaging attack. Look, there — the career you took so long to build lies crushed and broken like a truck in a compacter now you'll have to teach that too. While your self-respect is convalescing they keep you busy gluing up the cracks in the one-way mirror with a two-art adhesive. And outside, clearing the lawn of debris, you can see yourself reflected in the silverfoil that covers the glass walls of this asylum and somehow paints it blue. Much later, in the Bar, your drink dissolves its ice-block shaped like Australia while a young student stares hard at her gift, a mouth painting — that's how long she takes to make a wish, crossing her fingers and poking her tongue out, but it's only art, and the "Portrait of Teacher with a White Cane" lies doggo. Charging for the goal-posts at the end of your mind your need to kiss her collides head-on with your image of yourself — you see sparks, then everything's just like it used to be, only more so — deft as handwriting in italic. Believing in it makes it real, you tell her; and she does.



John Tranter

A RUDIMENTARY EXEQUY

His wife is dead, and now rain touches earth:
Rain pocks her eyes, her soul it cannot pock:
Rain bathes his forehead: his grief it can't unlock.

Rain finds him out, his scepticism quivers:
He needs the resurrection of the dead —
His self-assurance routed now and fled.

Priests and churches mesmerize his grief:
Her voice, which had been his everyday caress,
Is like wind on a ragged mountain — only less!

Comforting words sound cold and automatic:
One finds it best to leave these things unspoken,
All conscientious sympathy a hollow token.

The dancing-floor rages against his wife's stark absence,
Leafy trees assert the fullness he has lost:
His dreams with loss and plangency are tossed.

In him I read a mirror of my future:
My parents age — when will mourning flay me?
These doubts and griefs insidiously betray me.

Resurrection is no more luxurious dream,
But necessary as breath and food and sleeping:
In a corner of my mind a saint is weeping.

The church is always cold, but God is warm:
I find no comfort lingering in aisles —
Nature has her own pure peristyles.

Her colours are like stages of the soul,
Spread out like rainbow-fan or playing-cards,
However much the dull body retards.

Her rhythms are like hints that soul is real,
And Plato's words speak to us in our fears —
Greek breath stretched like a bow across the years.

Robert McArthur

DEBBIE & CO

The Council Pool's
with Greek kids shouting in Italian.
Isn't
Half the school's there, screaming,
skylarking, and bombing the deep end.
Nicky picks up her Nikon
and takes it all in, the racket
and the glare. Debbie strikes a pose.

In a patch of shade a grubby brat
dabbles ice-cream into the cement.
Tracey and Chris are niissing,
mucking about behind the dressing sheds,
Nicky guesses. Who cares?
Debbie takes a dive. Emerging like a
porpoise at the edge of the pool
she finds a ledge, a covered gutter,
awash with bubbles and chlorine's
chemical gossip. Debbie yells there,
and the rude words echo.
The piss-tinted water slaps the tiles.

Debbie dries off, lights a smoke,
and gazes at her friends fading out
around the corner of a dull relationship
and disappearing.

Under the democratic sun
her future drifts in and out of focus —
Tracey, Nicky, Chris, the whole arena
skinking into silence. Yet this is almost
Paradise: the Coke, the takeaway pizza,
a packet of Camels, Nicky's dark glasses
reflecting the way the light glitters on
anything wet. Debbie's tan needs
touching up. She lies back and dozes
on a terry-towelling print of Donald Duck.
She remembers how Brett was such a
dreamboat; until he turned into
somebody's boring husband. Tracey
reappears, looking radiant, Nicky
browses through an Adult Magazine
Debbie goes to sleep.

John Tranter

CRYSTAL TEAR

The Crystal Tear
wells
In the glass eye,
Reflecting,
like a crystal ball,
The uncertain
Changeable
Future
And the debated, doubtful
past.

Em Dee

A HOLY JINGLE

Ask Judas or Meletus
How smart it would be
To make Truth drink the hemlock,
Or nail it to a tree! —

Very smart and very fine! —
And see Truth wonder how
To snap the prison's iron lock,
Or come down from the bough! —

And see Judas and Meletus
Preen proud before the world,
Which sighs with cold, obscene relief
To see pure Truth unpeared!

— Robert McArthur
19.7.87

WARD 5D1

There is a woman
she is dying
she barely nods
when nurse stands by her bed
When you bring flowers here
they stand
and try to remind
their admirers
that the world is a beautiful place.
But everything dies here.

Philip Binning

In the mirror
Is a reflection
It has a certain vanity,
I can tell by the way
Its eyes gaze into mine.
I watch it comb its hair,
It's meticulous,
Each one has its place,
I wonder how mine looks?
A dark stubble marks its face,
Till shaven look,
When skin feels soft and smooth —
Satisfaction beams
From the heart of its silvery eyes.
For endless time I meet its gaze,
It seems to gain some pleasure
From staring in my eyes.
It laughs at me,
I giggle back,
I walk away,
And that is that.

Philip Binning

THE HUNT

The sun calls me to hunt:
Don't worry what game,
Whether actual or transcendent,
Whether spotted or pied:
Frighten the thicket,
Persist beyond the first droop,
Whet the hounds' tongues,
Cast your net at God the steg.

Robert McArthur

LONELINESS

An eerie silence split
— like Einstein's atom —
by a shriek
reflecting
off cold stone walls;
A reflection of a being's
cry for attention.

Faceless mind
on nameless body
— a hollow shell
around a searching
Soul.

And the written
word,
though providing some respite,
some time to ponder,
is but an empty attempt
at making meaning
from a meaningless
existence.

23.6.86 Em Dee

TAXI CONNECTION
Live In London
(Island/Festival)
INI KAMOZE
Pirate (Island/Festival)

REGGAE HAS BEEN frequently misunderstood and appropriated by more rock bands than I care to remember; few rock bands, if any, succeed in coming to terms with the fact that all because they've practised their scales and need to do a token 'reggae bit' doesn't mean you also get the spirit/soul thrown in for free. Best example and most spectacular success of this methodology would be Eric Plankton's "I Shot The Sheriff" in the '70s, which legitimised Bob Marley and the qualities of reggae to a disbelieving First World public still rooted in the idea of being "alternative" — yes, middling hippies were everywhere.

Sly (Dunbar) and Robbie (Shakespeare) have backed many a talented reggae group; their reputation precedes them, doing wonders for the likes of Grace Jones, James Brown, and techno-funkster Bill Laswell. Taxi Connection is one of their many projects and this live release include hot reggae stars Half Pint (The Raggamuffin) and Ini Kamoze as well as Yellowman. There is little to fault of course in the rhythm department but perhaps that is just the problem; while Half Pint makes a reasonable fist of it with his hit, last year's anthemic "Greetings", even he sounds just a bit overwhelmed by the onslaught of the bass 'n' drums duo. Ini Kamoze almost drowns (out) in it if not for a shiny horn section.

Maybe its the rapier wit, cocky street-tough style, or clearer mix but I much prefer Ini Kamoze's "Pirate". He sounds fresh and he means it too as he rants against human leeches and senseless violence. Sly 'n' Robbie are on this of course, and another reason to seek this out. An increasingly staid music scene needs the likes of Half Pint, Ini Kamoze and Junior Delgado who declared the Year of the Raggamuffin, the year when dancehall reggae breaks out of its exclusive network to join the ascendancy enjoyed by rap/hiphop. From Marley's Rudie to Raggamuffin, never has the return been so sweet. But don't hold your breath.

THE TEMPTATIONS
25th Anniversary
GENERAL KANE
In Full Chill
(all Motown/RCA)

2648 WEST GRAND Avenue, Detroit has seen better days, days when in the Sixties, it was known as Hitsville USA, when it housed Motown Records a.k.a. "The Sound of Young America". The mythology that engendered youth subcultures like Mods and Skinheads (anachronisms by any other name), and has been fundamental to any discourse on Sixties culture changed irrevocably in 1973, when Motown moved to Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles in search of new media gold. The legend of Motown and its profound influence on today's corporate Pop has spawned much worthy analysis and without doing the same here, recent lame remakes of these classics vexing (Kim Wilde, your number is up), it needs to be said that if it takes Levi's ads to sell

AFTER THE MASTERFUL Janet 'Nasty' Jackson comes Nona 'Why Should I Cry?(For You)' Hendryx, with the ubiquitous Jam & Lewis in tow for production duties (again). *Why Should I Cry?* (EMI America 7") isn't the Flyte Tyme studio duo at their best, *Herb Alpert's* (and *Janet Jackson's*, *Lisa Keith's*) most recent 12" dance-floor stomp *Diamonds* (A&M/Festival) being miles ahead in song quality/quantity of overwhelming beats-per-minute. That's fine though, as it exposes a neglected B-side *Funkyhead*, Hendryx ably assisted by Dan Hartman fresh from *James Brown's* studio; wonder why such a trance-like groove with Hendryx at vocal best is shunted? It is however in a glossy picture sleeve.

Final Countdown Awards aside, and thankfully no more apologists for *John Farnham*, the event was made vaguely memorable by appearance of hot English-Pop trio *Swing Out Sister* which has been a mostly ephemeral affair, one part stylish and two parts out of place—the boys were session musos in their ill-fitting glamour suits. Years spent with legendary Manchester combos like *A Certain Ratio* and *Magazine* probably are to blame but *Corinne Drewery* still excels, as she carries it off with their debut LP *It's Better To Travel* (Mercury). Wonderful batch of Pop songs, stacks of brass, catchy rhythm hooks with much jazz pastiche—of course, it's all attitude; the LP also contains earlier previewed "Breakout", gorgeous "Surrender" and '85's single "Blue Mood". It will be played to de(a)l.

Manchester's industrial-funk gurus *A Certain Ratio* are also back, with *Force* (Factory), the LP comes with a greatest-hits record as well (real value), highlights of a previous self in the days when *Joy Division* dominated Factory Records with their doom&gloom earlier this decade. ACR is a good reminder of the debt owed by some like *Depeche Mode* to their steely banging influence. "Force" itself is great bass-heavy percussion workouts-of-old mated to a spot-on Pop sensibility, the single "Bootsy" even featuring aforementioned *Corinne Drewery* on vocals. What odd nostalgia this can be.

Yello also have a new LP *One Second* (Mercury/PolyGram), with great *Dali*-like



blood red lips on the cover; the content is just as amusingly surreal and loveable as ever, great musical landscapes, its cinematic textures complemented by singers *Billy Mackenzie* (the ex-Associates) and diva *Shirley Bassey*—a queenly devotion suitably titled "The Rhythm Divine". Billy's "Moon On Ice" is as cool as you'd get, while Yello's Boris Blank also envelopes French star *Frida* and *Santiago Alfonso* in a Moorish tango or two with Dieter Meier an accomplice in the crime. Eurodisco never had it so good. Superb it is.

The Greta Garbo of Greenwich Village is a tag *Suzanne Vega* doesn't take lightly; her somewhat ethereal presence evident with highly-affected *Joni Mitchell/Rickie Lee Jones* ramblings on her debut LP won her a legion of fans.

the first two sides are best ("Don't Look Back" for one) though with some glaring absentees; the second record sounds dated and a little too California-Smoochin' for my liking, mainly material from the late Seventies.

The adventurous signing of General Kane augurs well for Motown's future if GK's first LP for the label is anything to go by. The potent mixture of urban rap/hip-hop, and Parliament/George Clinton-style off-the-wall fun(k) distinguishes GK from Motown's current stable of mediocrity. Inventive, witty lyrics and a rock-solid beat distinguish them from other fake-funk acts; includes the Stateside hit "Crack Killed Applejack", and also zany humoured "Buffaloes"—skating through a herd of buffaloes for love, etc. There are also songs on the significance of haircuts ("Hairdooz"), sex and success. In this age of safe-sex and flaccid metaphors, General Kane are up to no good; as Godfather of Soul James Brown would have it, "it's so good it's baaad !".

But it is *Solitude Standing* (A&M/Festival) that deserves the accolades; a beautiful collection of songs make this her best yet. Haunting vignettes in better focused songs lead to evocative occasions like "Calypso", "Wooden Horse" (on Herzog's enigma of Kaspar Hauser), and a fine "Language"—"they don't move fast enough to catch the blur in the brain/ that flies by and is gone..". Her impressive poetry amongst the insipid Pop wonders is self-evident and yet she writes of more than just the mandatory-love-affairs. What more could one ask for?

Wayne Shorter, living legend of jazz, ex-*Weather Report*, Miles Davis Quintet and *Art Blakey and the Jazz Messengers* is back playing hard bop and a lot more besides on his new one *Phantom Navigators* (CBS). His tenor sax sounds healthy over electro-funk and exotic ballads alike; warmth and virtuosity in considerable dosages contribute to an accessible and delightful set, not unlike *Miles Davis'* recent "Tutu". A staple diet for the Monday Night show on 2XX in past weeks.

Former Motown and Temptations supporter *Millie Scott* has been a firm favourite on the danceclub circuit recently due to her wholly enticing singles "Prisoner Of Love", "Ev'ry Little Bit" and "Automatic". Her debut LP *Love Me Right* (Island) includes these but apart from them, the rest doesn't sound too good at all. Her distinctive and intuitively phrased voice, somewhere near a contralto, seems engulfed in the largely unsympathetic production, with the usual electronic overkill and pedestrian arrangements. "Let's Talk It Over" and "Don't Take Your Love" though emerge less worse for wear, but that's five out of nine. Excessive twiddling of knobs leads to this, far too common these days.

KEAN WONG

RECOMMENDED: *Johnny Clegg & Savuka* "Third World Child" (EMI)- this multiracial Azania/South Africa group speak volumes for the liberation struggle Paul Simon shied away from. A lively musical delight.

Laminex on the Road

"Laminex on the Road" is the latest review to come out of Melbourne University. The show which was written at the end of 1986 and has been on tour since March 1987 follows in the footsteps of "Lets Talk Backwards" and "Too Cool for Sandals", the two previous reviews that combined to form the "D-Generation".

However "Laminex" isn't the "D-Generation" although they may be their younger siblings. The cast of six, four men and two women, whose ages range from 19 to 24, and their producer, Ros Walker, have written, performed and carried their show across the country.

All of the cast, have taken the year off, to put "Laminex" on the road. So far they've managed to perform in Melbourne, the Northern Territory, Perth Adelaide and now Canberra. Because the show needs to be highly mobile (and cheap) the set and costumes are simple, although incredibly effective through the use of bright colours.

"Laminex" attempts to examine aspects of Australian culture and the behaviour of those within our society. It does this in the form of a two-hour show composed of segments ranging in length from 30 seconds to four minutes, drawn from a pool of 60 skits.

The show as a whole isn't designed to make you regret how you voted in the last election, but more to make you laugh at everyday events.

The question however still remains - why call it "Laminex on the Road"? The show was originally called "Laminex on the Rocks" - "Laminex" being used to provide an Australian flavour and "on the rocks" for the fun of it. Once the troupe decided to take the show touring, "on the rocks" became "on the road" for obvious reasons.

The show is on at the ANU Arts Centre until Saturday the first of August, at 8pm (\$9 concession). According to

all the reviews "Laminex" is a splendid production. If nothing else, it's seldom that this style of theatre comes to Canberra. So it's probably best to grab our chance while we can.



The cast of the Melbourne University Review should be rightly satisfied with their opening night performance of "Laminex on the Road" at the ANU Arts Centre. With an inviting mixture of song and mirth the Victorian troupe dazzled the predominantly student audience.

Only rarely do Canberra theatre goers get the opportunity to be part of what is essentially cabaret entertainment. Unfortunately,

this opportunity was squandered. The main criticism to be made of "Laminex" is simply that the audience had unrealistic expectations of the Review. The "D-Generation" may be a superb drawcard to encourage a large audience but can also be a hindrance to young performers trying to develop their own style of humour. Once the Arts Centre's audience realised the "Laminex" was *not* the D Generation, the newest Melbourne University Review began to sparkle.

Many skits were absolutely brilliant. The highlight of the performance was easily the portrayal of Victorian Fairy Penguins accompanied by a less than manly seagull. Another feature was the

accurately portrayed building site scene. The absurdity of militant unionists and the pedantic nature of bureaucrats was delightfully parodied even if hisses emanated from the audience.

Nobody was immune from the scathing satire of the Melbourne troupe. From American tourists to Ken Done and Sir Joh, "Laminex" was cutting. The Review's pace was fast, the choreography impressive and script, with few exceptions, splendidly written.

One of the delights of "Laminex" is that it is not hesitant in offending all sectors of Australian life. The bar scene could be typical of any western suburb's pub in Sydney or Melbourne and made the Arts Centre's audience cringe with

detestation for this lifestyle.

Regrettably, "Laminex" lowered itself to make the required quota of anti-nuke jibes. With maturity, the need for pseudo-intellectual Left humour will disappear.

"Laminex on the Road" is an enthusiastic production which revels in a desire to portray Australians in an accurate, yet witty light. Its simple but effective props and costumes focus attention on this physical brand of humour.

Most important of all, "Laminex" possesses a dynamism and vitality that is rare in Australian humour.

Gerard Wheeler

Even before the actors speak the audience is laughing quietly, as they watch a familiar scene, which they have all played before. Georgy (Michael Fry) is stealing the doona from George (Elizabeth Paterson), and so the window into the lives and fantasies of these two characters is opened.

Once the lights are brought up completely, the first thing that strikes your eyes is the set. It would appear that Martin King, its designer, has taken the contents of his house and

strewn it randomly about the stage. This insane clutter in which Georgy and George live is used to good effect throughout the play.

George and Georgy are a nice couple with a few kids. Georgy has decided to quit his job and stay home so that George can pursue her career.

Jan Cornall, the playwright, has the special talent of being able to give her characters traits, memories and aspirations of which all of the audience have had at least a few.

Escape

This is part of the reason why the production is so good - the audience finds itself thinking - "I've been here before". This allows "Escape" to cut very close to the bone.

The theme of "Escape" is a familiar one - it is that of the politics of relationships. The characters cry out to be freed from their current lifestyle, however, it seems that they can't ever quite manage it.

The music of Jeff Evans and Geoff Eades which is primarily jazz, is used to enhance easy transition between

scenes. In combination with the good performances from Elizabeth Paterson and Michael Fry, Evans's music makes "Escape" highly enjoyable.

"Escape", as it is billed, is a play for couples and will bring fond memories to anyone who has tried to live in a tiny (college) room with more than one occupant.

It's on at G-Block Gorman House until August 22nd and if you have eight dollars, it's well worth going to see Interact Theatre Company's latest production.

TWO VIEWS OF TARTUFFE

"the business of comedy is to represent in a general way all the defects of man" (sic)

—Moliere

Tartuffe is the comedy. Written by Moliere in 1664 "to distinguish the hypocrite from the truly devout man", (sic), it caused such a scandal among certain members of the Parisian high society that it was banned from being performed. Fortune Theatre's interpretation of it retains the original elements of satire and humour.

As a social comedy, *Tartuffe* has a go at religious hypocrisy, male chauvinism, insincere pietism and the egotistical fools who fall for it. Indeed it is Dorine (forcefully played by Bernadette Vincent), the maid servant of the household who seems to be the most sensible person when all hope is gone. In the meantime, Orgon, the 'Daddy-equals-head' of the household, and grandma Orgon (Madame Pernelle, played by David Sandford who doubles up as the sincere and handsome Valere) are completely bedazzled by the fluency and flattery of the cunning Tartuffe. In fact, Orgon is so mesmerized by Tartuffe that he introduces (forces?) the latter into his household, offers his daughter's hand in marriage against her will (she's in love with Valere, but being the obedient daughter her wishes don't count), denounces his son and possessions, and even his wife to the imposter. But all's well that ends well when the hypocrite is exposed.

The translation is by Christopher Hampton, of whom Irving Wardle of *The Times* said: "The greatest compliment I can bestow on Hampton's translation is that . . . you hardly notice it. Plain, perfectly phrased blank verse does the job". Indeed, that the play was originally written in the 1660 French era is hardly noticeable, save for the costumes used: ladies in low-cut blouses and flared skirts, men in unbuttoned shirts with cloaks thrown over and tights. We had an added treat: the actors (dare I hazard a guess?) from the Human Veins Dance Company either lent a hand or performed themselves, but one thing is certain: the graceful movements and special attention to position and lines gave the play an air of playfulness and at the same time it was well timed and precise.

A special mention must be made of the brilliant performance by Ronald Navarra, who played Orgon. His progression from the infatuated patriarch, complete with gold gloves and black fingernails, to the 'Tartuffed' beggar nearly stripped of all his possessions is captivating. Apart from a few minor details, it's a truly exceptional performance.

Tartuffe was playing at the Childers Street Theatre until 1st August.

Valerie Cheng



The Fortune Theatre Company recently presented a successful and very entertaining production of TARTUFFE, written in 1664 by French playwright Moliere. Three hundred years ago, the first performance of TARTUFFE in Paris caused such a scandal that it was banned for five years by King Louis XIV in his royal capacity as censor. Fortune Theatre Company's interpretation of the work made it very easy to understand why TARTUFFE sent such tremors through respectable Parisian society, as it strongly attacks the hypocrisy of those who use religion and religious dogma to serve their own material interests. The play tells the story of such a "man of religion", the mystic Tartuffe, who wins the adoration of a middle-class family man, Orgon, and his bigoted mother. Orgon attempts to make Tartuffe part of his family, offering him all his worldly goods (including his daughter) as a sign of his religious devotion. Although Tartuffe gains almost total control of Orgon's household, he is ultimately revealed as the lustful, dishonest and greedy man he really is, and justice is finally done.

As I mentioned, TARTUFFE was written over three hundred years ago. Hypocrites and imposters are not exclusive to 17th century France, however, so the play remains topical for audiences in Canberra in 1987. Fortune Theatre Company deserves credit for further heightening the play's appeal to contemporary theatre-goers, notably in its exploitation of the farcical elements of the play. The visual jokes in particular kept the audience hysterically entertained throughout this quite long and complicated work. I especially enjoyed the performances of Bernadette Vincent as Dorine, Renald Navarro as Orgon, Edmond Falzon as Tartuffe, and David Sandford as Valere. The remainder of the cast — Tanya Uren, Tony Helou, Liz Newman and Kerry Casey — also made entertaining contributions to a very unusual, colourful, provocative and hilariously funny production of TARTUFFE.

Natasha Cica



Looking at Love with Tanya Uren



Tanya Uren, familiar to Canberra theatre-goers from her work with Fortune Theatre Company, will be appearing in her one-woman show **HE GAVE ME HIS HEART FOR ONE MINUTE** from August 10-21 at the Rehearsal Room in the Canberra Theatre Centre. She describes her show as a series of stories varying in style and content but having one common element — each theatrical fragment is intensely personal and reveals an aspect of the woman who is Tanya Uren. Uren explains that **HE GAVE ME HIS HEART FOR ONE MINUTE** grew out of her desire as an actress to create her own rather than interpret another's theatrical work. Most of the material in the show is therefore her own, but she has also incorporated the work of contemporary writers such as Helen Garner, Patrick Cook, Milan Kundera and others. Uren believes that interesting theatre is theatre which "dares to be personal" and can therefore reach the emotions of the audience; so her show focuses mainly on her own experiences, particularly her personal relationships. **HE GAVE ME HIS HEART FOR ONE MINUTE** explores what it means "to be a woman

who is 32 in 1987" in the age of throwaway relationships and sexual curiosity, freedom and cynicism, as Uren asks the audience (and herself) what genuine intimacy *is* and whether it can be found today.

Uren describes her show as "a juxtaposition of sad and happy pieces", as a provocative and funny work which appeals to men and women of all ages, **HE GAVE ME HIS HEART FOR ONE MINUTE** has certainly proved popular since its first performance in July 1986 at La Mama in Melbourne, and Canberra audiences are now to be given an opportunity to judge Tanya Uren's efforts for themselves.

Where: The Rehearsal Room — Canberra Theatre Centre

When: August 10-21
Monday to Friday at 12.40pm
with an extra show Fridays at 5.30pm. The show runs for 50 minutes approximately.

How much: Adults \$5.50, Concessions \$3.50. Tickets available at the door.

Natasha Cica





Cat,
what cat?

2784
Q: WHAT HAS 10,000 LEGS,
5000 HEADS, 6 SPEAKERS, 5
BANDS, 6 KEGS, WEARS
FOOTBALL BOOTS, DRINKS
LIVER MILKSHAKES, CHOPS
WOOD, EATS INTERNATIONAL
FOOD, SIPs CHAMPAGNE, TELLS
JOKES, STEALS ROAD SIGNS,
GIVES BLOOD, PLAYS
ROCK'N'ROLL, THROWS UP,
SETS WORLD RECORDS,
RAISES MONEY FOR CHARITY
AND SCARES THE HELL OUT OF
CANBERRA?

A: BUSHWEEK '87

BE THERE!